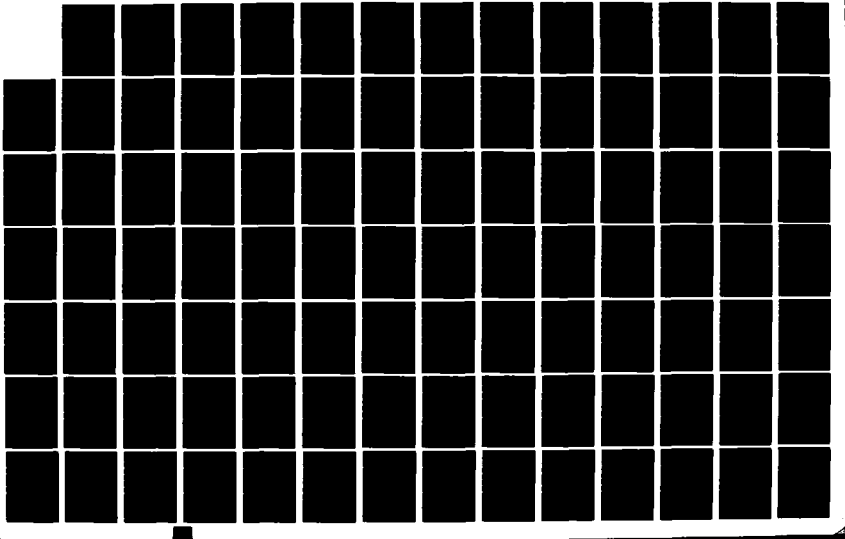
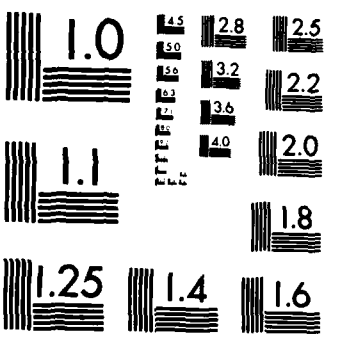
AD-A128 007 A HISTORY OF US (UNITED STATES) ARMY CORRECTIONS(U) 1/2
ARMY MILITARY PERSONNEL CENTER ALEXANDRIA VA
R R YOUNGS 04 MAY 83

UNCLASSIFIED F/G 5/4 NL





A History of U.S. Army Corrections

Captain Raymond R. Younts
HQDA, MILPERCEN (DAPC-OPP-S)
200 Stovall Street
Alexandria, VA 22332

Final Report, 4 May 1983

Approved for public release

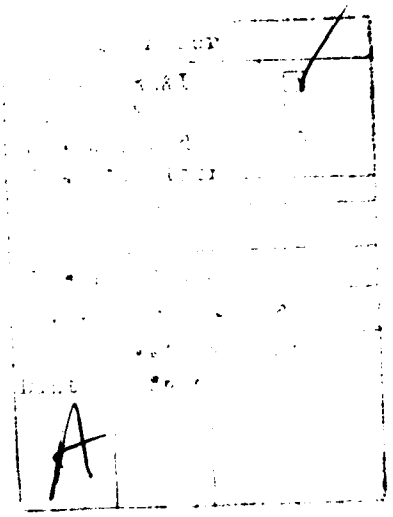
A thesis submitted to Sam Houston State University
Huntsville, Texas 77340
In partial fulfillment of the requirements for the
degree of Master of Arts

A HISTORY OF U.S. ARMY CORRECTIONS

by

Raymond R. Youngs

A THESIS



Approved:

Charles M. Friel, Ph.D., Chairman

George J. Beto, Ph.D.

Raymond H. C. Teske, Jr., Ph.D.

Harold B. Richards, Lt. Col.

Approved:

Victor G. Strecher, Ph.D.,
Dean and Director

John G. Payne
House Representative

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE *(When Data Entered)*

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE		READ INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE COMPLETING FORM
1. REPORT NUMBER	2. GOVT ACCESSION NO. AD-A212 500	3. RECIPIENT'S CATALOG NUMBER
4. TITLE *(and Subtitle)* A HISTORY OF U.S. ARMY CORRECTIONS		5. TYPE OF REPORT & PERIOD COVERED Final, 4 May 1989
		6. PERFORMING ORG. REPORT NUMBER
7. AUTHOR(s) Raymond R. Youngs		8. CONTRACT OR GRANT NUMBER(s)
9. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME AND ADDRESS Student, HQDA, MILPERCEN (DAPC-OPP-C) 200 Stovall Street, Alexandria, VA 22332		10. PROGRAM ELEMENT, PROJECT, TASK AREA & WORK UNIT NUMBERS
11. CONTROLLING OFFICE NAME AND ADDRESS HQDA, MILPERCEN, ATTN: DAPC-OPP-C 200 Stovall Street, Alexandria, VA 22332		12. REPORT DATE 4 May 1989
		13. NUMBER OF PAGES 105
14. MONITORING AGENCY NAME & ADDRESS *(if different from Controlling Office)*		15. SECURITY CLASS. *(of this report)* One
		15a. DECLASSIFICATION/DOWNGRADING SCHEDULE
16. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT *(of this Report)* Approved for public release		
17. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT *(of the abstract entered in Block 20, if different from Report)*		
18. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES Thesis, College of Criminal Justice, Sam Houston State University, Huntsville, Texas 77340		
19. KEY WORDS *(Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number)* Military Prison, Army Corrections, U.S. Disciplinary Barracks, Stockade, Correctional Training Concept, Correctional Training Facility, U.S. Retraining Brigade, Discipline in the Army, History		
20. ABSTRACT *(Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number)* U.S. Army Corrections has progressed a long way from the use of physical punishment as a means of correcting behavior. This paper examines that history, starting in 1734 with the establishment of the first Federal Army, and concluding with the Army Correctional Program of the 1980's. Chapter 1 traces the early years of Army Corrections characterized by whipping and severe physical punishment as an effort to deter offenders. These methods, however,		

DD FORM 1 JAN 73 1473 EDITION OF 1 NOV 65 IS OBSOLETE

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE *(When Data Entered)*

Block 20 cont.-- proved ineffective and a military prison was proposed as an alternative.

Chapters II and III discuss the development of the military prison system and the changing philosophy of rehabilitation rather than punishment. Keeping the prisoner gainfully employed and fostering his education were the two key factors in the rehabilitation process. The Army, however, was concerned over the loss of manpower due to desertion and the cost of retraining new soldiers after soldiers were confined or discharged. This led to the creation of the Correctional Training Concept.

The Correctional Training Concept was implemented in 1947 with the establishment of the Correctional Training Facility at Ft. Riley, Kansas. Chapter IV provides an analysis of this concept and its operation at the training facility.

Chapter V is a concluding chapter covering Army Correctional Policy (1930's), influences which helped mold the system, and challenges for the future.

A HISTORY OF U.S. ARMY CORRECTIONS

A Thesis

Presented to

the Faculty of the College of Criminal Justice

Sam Houston State University

In Partial Fulfillment

of the Requirements for the Degree

Master of Arts

---

by

Raymond R. Youngs

May, 1983

ABSTRACT

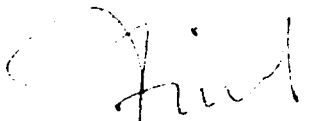
Youngs, Raymond R., A History of U.S. Army Corrections. Master of Arts (College of Criminal Justice), May, 1983, Sam Houston State University, Huntsville, Texas

U.S. Army Corrections has progressed a long way from the use of physical punishment as a means of correcting behavior. This paper examines that history, starting in 1784 with the establishment of the first Federal Army, and concluding with the Army Correctional Program of the 1980's. Chapter 1 traces the early years of Army Corrections characterized by whippings and severe physical punishment as an effort to deter offenders. These methods, however, proved ineffective and a military prison was proposed as an alternative.

Chapters II and III discuss the development of the military prison system and the changing philosophy of rehabilitation rather than punishment. Keeping the prisoner gainfully employed and fostering his education were the two key factors in the rehabilitation process. The Army, however, was concerned over the loss of manpower due to desertion and the cost of retraining new soldiers after offenders were confined or discharged. This led to the creation of the Correctional Training Concept.

The Correctional Training Concept was implemented in 1968 with the establishment of the Correctional Training Facility at Ft. Riley, Kansas. Chapter IV provides an analysis of this concept and its operation at the training facility.

Chapter V is a concluding chapter covering Army Corrections Today (1980's), influences which helped mold the system, and challenges for the future.



Charles M. Friel, Ph.D.,
Supervising Professor

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author expresses his appreciation to Colonel O. L. McCotter and the entire staff at the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks for their total support.

The author also extends his thanks to each member of the thesis committee for adjusting their schedules to insure this project was completed on time.

Finally, the author is deeply indebted to his family: two parents, Edmund and Agnes, for instilling in the author the motivation to set his goals high and to never give up; his wife, Mary Jo, for assistance and untiring reinforcement; and two children, Ginger and Raymond, for their understanding and faithful encouragement.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF CHARTS

CHAPTER I

EVOLUTION OF ARMY CORRECTIONS (1784-1873)

Army confinement facilities in 1981 are far safer, cleaner, and more efficiently operated than civilian jails and prisons (Taft, 1981). The history of Army corrections shows this has not always been the case. In the 18th century, Army stockades were in poor condition and prisoners were harshly treated. The philosophy of the Army was to maintain strict discipline and use severe punishment to deter others. This principle of deterrence was found to have little effect on the rate of desertion plaguing the Army, however. Realizing a need for a different course of action, the Army proposed a military prison as a possible solution. This evolution of Army corrections, from the establishment of the first U.S. Federal Army in 1784 to the approval of the first military prison in 1873, will be the emphasis of Chapter I.

Discipline and Deterrence

Discipline is a vital part of any army if it is to function effectively. An officer issuing an order to a soldier in battle cannot take time to explain his reasons or wonder whether it will be carried out. The mission of that platoon and the lives of 30 men may depend upon that order being carried out in a timely manner.

Highly disciplined troops could be the decisive factor in any conflict.

Successful armies dating back to 300 years before Christ have used strict discipline and the principle of deterrence as major components in their organizational strategies. Besides those laws governing the citizen, an army must have its own set of rules to maintain discipline. Phillip II, father of Alexander the Great, is said to have established the first set of formal rules for an army (Jones, 1957). Like Phillip II, commanders of the Roman Legion had sets of rules and were noted for their use of severe discipline and the principle of deterrence. The men feared their commanders more than the enemy (Brodsky, 1970). A later example of severe punishment used as a deterrent can be found in the Charter of King Richard I of England. The Charter set down the rules and punishments for the English armies. In 1189, the penalty for murder was, "he who kills a man on shipboard shall be bound to the dead man and thrown into the sea" (Claver, 1954). With this influence and history, it is of no great surprise that the drafters of the Constitution realized the necessity for military laws and discipline.

The First Federal Army

On June 3, 1784, Congress passed a resolution establishing the first Federal Army. On the preceding day, Congress had disbanded what remained of the old Continental Army except for a company of Artillery at West Point and a detachment at Fort Pitt.

Those 80 men formed the base of the new Federal Army consisting of 700 men. Four states were responsible for supplying the remainder of the 700 men: Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York and Connecticut. General George Washington directed that the Army would follow the rules and guidelines set down by Major General Baron de Steuben, used during the training of the old Continental Army. Josiah Harmar, who had been a student under Steuben, was appointed Commandant of the Federal Regiment. Steuben's manual gave detailed instructions of what was expected of each man in the Army. Failure to follow these orders was met with harsh punishment. From the records kept by Harmar, it was evident that trials and whippings were quite routine (Guthman, 1975).

The severity of punishment depended on the seriousness of the offense and the situation surrounding the crime. The most common crimes were alcohol abuse and disrespect either to an officer or towards one's duty. Punishment was conducted in public and consisted of whippings, ranging from 25 to 100 lashes on the bare back. An example given by Guthman (1975) involved two privates caught stealing blankets during the winter. In the winter, a blanket could mean the difference between life and death in the frontier. Thus, as the winter grew more severe, so did the punishment for such crimes. The privates were ordered to run the gauntlet[1] 12 times through the detachment at Fort McIntosh

[1] "Running the gauntlet" was a punishment in which the men of the detachment lined up in two ranks facing each other. The prisoner, stripped to the waist ran between the ranks as each soldier lashed at him with a switch or beat him with his fist.

on January 31, 1785. As typified in this incident, the principle method of maintaining discipline was physical punishment.

The death penalty was available for more serious offenses, but seldom used. In order to operate an army, troops were needed so whenever possible offenders were returned to duty after punishment. Running the gauntlet, being drummed out of the service, and whippings (carried out over a period of days) were other punishments used for serious offenses, such as desertion, murder, and assaulting Indians or civilians. Punishment was severe by today's standards but was quite common in the 18th century.

Problems arose, however, as increasing numbers of small detachments were established along the northwestern frontier to control the Indians. Commanders of these posts did not have the authority to hold a court-martial or issue punishment. Under the urging of General Henry Knox, Congress passed a resolution on May 31, 1786, enabling commanding officers to maintain better discipline at their outposts. The directive provided for a three-member court-martial, with authority to give up to one month imprisonment and fines of up to one-month's pay (Guthman, 1975).

Desertion was a constant problem for commanders, but they were reluctant to impose strict penalties. Men were needed to fill the rosters, and it was better to pardon deserters and get them back to duty. By 1823, the desertion rate had reached 25% of those enlisted in the Army. In 1824 it was almost 33%, 50% in 1825, and

---

While he ran, the drums beat at each end of the ranks, and an officer on horseback supervised to insure each man did his duty.

by 1826 it was more than 50% of those enlisted (Shindler, 1911). The subject of desertion will be covered in more detail later, but it is important at this point to realize how serious the problem had become.

By 1854, a normal sentence of a garrison court-martial for minor offenses was solitary confinement on bread and water or forfeiture of pay and allowances. For major offenses, the Articles of War left the punishment pretty much to the discretion of the officers composing the court. It ranged from walking the parade ground for days with a full pack of bricks to being hung by the wrists or thumbs. The death penalty was permitted for desertion but, as mentioned earlier, was seldom used. Deserters, however, were still punished quite severely in an attempt to deter others. A deserter was likely to be stripped to the waist, tied to a pole and whipped. This would be done in front of the men, and followed by the deserter's head being shaved and a large "D" branded on his hip (Utley, 1967). Army records show a case in 1865 of a deserter sentenced to forfeiture of pay and work at hard labor for one year, half of that time wearing a ball weighing 20 pounds attached to his right leg by a chain six feet in length (Taft, 1982).

The 1870's brought an end to all harsh treatment except solitary confinement and execution. This was partly a result of investigations that uncovered abuses. Physical punishment was no longer publicly accepted as it had been in the 18th century. A good example was the case of Private Bell, 4th Artillery, in which the Judge Advocate General ruled:

> The punishment of branding rests for its sanction in this country upon the custom of the service ... the penalty of branding or tattooing, however mildly it may be executed, is regarded as against public policy and opposed to the dictates of humanity, and consequently is not conducive to the interests of the service (Shindler, 1911:16).

The Army was being forced to adjust its philosophy. The problem of desertion had not been solved by branding the offenders or even having them "run the gauntlet." Confinement was an alternate solution, but hard to control with military prisoners confined in 32 stockades (such as Castle William and Bedloe's Island), and in penitentiaries of many different states (Jones, 1977). Also, this diversity of confinement caused non-uniform treatment of military prisoners. A prison operated and controlled by the Army seemed like a possible solution.

Factors Leading to a Military Prison

Summary

In the early 1870's, many leaders of the Army and U.S. Legislature became concerned over the treatment and confinement of military offenders. Upon visiting Army stockades, they were appalled by the conditions existing. Further investigation revealed uniformity of treatment was not being maintained, and the Army had little control over their prisoners in state institutions.

Events

In 1871, Major Thomas F. Barr, considered the father of the military prison, submitted a communication to the Secretary of War describing the terrible conditions at Castle William on

Governor's Island, New York, and the unequal treatment of military prisoners in state penitentiaries. About this same time James A. Garfield,[2] a member of the House of Representatives, visited Bedloe's Island, New York, and also expressed his distress at the sad conditions of Army stockades. He supported any reform which could be suggested. The House Military Committee recommended reform for a number of reasons. First, to separate army offenders convicted only of a military offense,[3] from hardened criminals convicted of rape, murder or other felonies. Second, to save money otherwise paid to individual states. At the time it was costing the Federal Government $75,000 a year to hold 346 army prisoners in 11 different state penitentiaries. Lastly, the committee realized the need for the Army to confine their prisoners in order for uniformity of treatment to be accomplished (Shindler, 1911).

General Irwin McDowell, Commander of Governor's Island, was directed to convene a Board of Officers to visit the cities of Quebec and Montreal, Canada, to compile information and report on the British prison system. The Board was convened on June 30, 1871, and reported that the British system was far superior to ours. The mission of the Canadian prison was to maintain discipline, rehabilitate offenders and act as a deterrent (Haines, Note 1). A bill was prepared to meet the needs of the proposed Army prison system and

---

[2]Garfield was President of the United States from March 4, 1881 to September 19, 1881.

[3]A military offense is an offense under the Uniform Code of Military Justice that would not be punishable if the individual were a civilian (AWOL, disrespect to an officer, desertion).

submitted to Congress on January 16, 1872. It requested authority to establish military prisons to hold military offenders sentenced to a period of confinement in excess of 60 days. The Board recommended either Fort Wood or Fort Lafayette in New York Harbor, as the site for the new military prison. The House Military Committee did not accept this recommendation and chose Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, in order to utilize prison labor for the arsenal. Additionally, Rock Island Arsenal was centrally located in the United States (Shindler, 1911).

In support of the establishment of a military prison, the House Committee noted disparities of punishment for prison offenses among the different states. Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri and Oregon used flogging, and in addition some states used ball and chain and shackles. Illinois, New York, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin employed a dark cell with the addition of dieting and loss of privileges in some states. Thus, military offenders were definitely not receiving uniformity of treatment and the Bill for a new military prison should be approved. The Bill did not include allocation of funds, but was signed by President Ulysses S. Grant on March 3, 1873 (Shindler, 1911).

Summary--Organization and Purpose

The preceding pages have described the historical prelude for Army corrections in the United States. Punishment during

these early years was harsh and severe. The Army believed punishment would act as a deterrent so that discipline could be maintained. This philosophy proved not to be entirely effective and confinement in a military prison was proposed as an alternative.

The next two chapters discuss the development and history of the military prison from 1874 to 1968. The Army set as a goal rehabilitation through physical work and education, rather than the use of physical punishment. Many influences affected the accomplishment of this goal: the prison was twice turned over to the Justice Department, U.S. involvement in four wars, and changes in public opinion. In the 1960's, the Army realized the need to return more military offenders back to duty instead of losing this vital source of manpower.

The Correctional Training Facility was established in 1968 to fill this need. Chapter IV discusses the correctional training concept and covers the history of Army corrections from 1968 to present. Also, new methods of correctional treatment and research are discussed.

Chapter V is a concluding chapter entitled "Army Corrections Today." A list of confinement facilities operating today with corresponding prisoner populations are provided, and some of the challenges facing Army corrections are identified.

CHAPTER II

THE MILITARY PRISON (1874-1940)

Summary of Events: 1874-1940

The first Military Prison was established at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1874 as a solution to the problems of desertion, confinement of military offenders with hardened criminals, high cost of confinement in state penitentiaries, and lack of control over military prisoners. At that time, contemporary correctional reformers were stressing the idea of rehabilitation through hard work and education.

Some of the same reasons for establishing the Army's first prison were used to discontinue it. From 1895 to 1906, the U.S. Military Prison was turned over to the Justice Department and became the first U.S. penitentiary. As a result, Army stockades were soon filled with military prisoners and the Army was in need of a prison. Federal prison officials were not happy with the outdated prison at Fort Leavenworth and requested a new one.

A new federal penitentiary was constructed in the city of Leavenworth, Kansas, and the Military Prison was returned to the control of the Army in 1906. Money was approved for new construction at the Military Prison, as well as vocational

training programs and the establishment of a school. New methods of correctional treatment were initiated, and the U.S. Military Prison was renamed the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks (USDB) in 1914.

The Justice Department again took control of the prison at Fort Leavenworth in 1929 to relieve the overcrowded federal prisons. It remained the Federal Penitentiary Annex until 1940. The remainder of the chapter has been divided into the following major periods: First Military Prison (1974-1985); First U.S. Penitentiary (1895-1906); Return of Military Prison (1906-1929); and USDB: A Penitentiary Annex (1929-1940).

First Military Prison (1874-1895)

Initially, the first Military Prison was to be established at Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois. The Ordinance Department and the Secretary of War raised immediate objections: prisoners should not be working with munitions, the security involved would hinder normal operations, and the inmates would not be learning a worthwhile trade. On May 21, 1874, the original Bill was amended to designate Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, as the location for the U.S. Military Prison (Shindler, 1911).

Funding for the new prison was approved shortly thereafter and under orders of the War Department, dated April 30, 1875, Major James M. Robertson, 3rd Artillery, was appointed the first Commanding Officer of the U.S. Military Prison with the title of "Governor" (Rep. of U.S. Mil. Prison, May 1875). Captain Asa P. Blunt, Assistant Quartermaster, was assigned duty as Disbursing

Officer, and put in charge of construction (Rep. of U.S. Mil. Prison, June 1875). The Commander of the Department of Missouri was appointed the Ex-Officio Commandant and had responsibility for the operation of the Military Prison.

On May 31, 1875, Maj. Robertson reported four military prisoners in confinement. During June, this number increased to 203 prisoners. By December 31, 1876, the prisoner population was 381 and the number of garrison guards had increased from 40 in June 1875 to 72 on December 31, 1876 (see Appendix A).

Vocational Training Program

Summary. The correctional goal during this period was to insure the prisoner "earned his keep" as well as learned a trade for use upon his release. The Governor set up vocational training programs to accomplish this goal, but received complaints from civilian labor unions when the prison started producing boots for the entire Army.

Events. In May 1877, the Commandant received permission from Congress to establish the first vocational training program. At least 75 men were employed making boots, shoes and similar products used by the Quartermaster Department. Production was soon up to 150 pairs of boots a day and quality surpassed the civilian made issue. By 1880, the shop facilities had been enlarged to gainfully employ more prisoners and now supplied boots for the entire Army (Shindler, 1911).

In his campaign against Geronimo in 1886, General Dixon S. Miles expressed his disappointment in the shoes being made at the prison. His area of operation was volcanic country covered with cacti and rocks and the troops would wear out a pair of shoes in a matter of days. It was found that the shoes were sewn rather than nailed and could not withstand the wear and tear of Arizona and the southwest (Shindler, 1911).

In 1890 the labor unions succeeded in their drive to discontinue the use of prisoner labor in the production of shoes for the Army. A new industry was introduced to employ the prisoners left idle by this action. Looms were installed for use in weaving doormats and rag carpets. This operation was later expanded for making tents and sails (Shindler, 1911).

Education

Summary. The correctional goal during this period included education in general and was not limited to prisoners learning trades through the vocational training programs. The inmate was encouraged to better himself through school, reading or whatever means available. This encouragement soon changed to a requirement for those who were illiterate.

Events. In 1878, the chaplain was assigned the responsibility for establishing a school. His main task was to teach the illiterates among the prison population. The chaplain faced many proble -lack of instructors, textbooks, and classrooms--and after the first year he reported the school a failure (Jones, 1957).

Although not an educational program per se, the first library was instituted in 1880. The purchase of 667 books was made to form the core of the prison library and inmates were encouraged to broaden their education through reading.

In 1888, the chaplain established the first school with its own classrooms. Prisoners who could not read were required to attend, and the program proved to be more successful than the one attempt made in 1878 (Jones, 1957).

Desertion

Summary. As mentioned in the first chapter, desertion was a perennial problem in the Army. The severity of punishment was high, but the certainty of punishment was not. Commanders were hesitant to issue severe punishment or the death penalty, as allowed. Enforcement was additionally difficult, as the public too often sympathized with the deserter and frequently felt that the individual just could not adjust to military life. Army leaders were very concerned with how to solve the problem.

Events. Inspector General Delos B. Sackett discussed this problem in his annual report of 1884. Desertion was a problem because deserters were not adequately punished. Again, the idea that severity of punishment directly relates to the degree of deterrence was emphasized. Sackett pointed out that the penalty for desertion during time of war could be death but, it was never carried out. He quoted Article 47 of the Article of War:

> Any soldier, who, having been duly enlisted in the service of the United States, deserts the same shall,

> in time of war suffer death, or such other punishment as a court-martial may direct; and in time of peace, any punishment, excepting death, which a court-martial may direct (Shindler, 1911:35).

Additionally, public support had much to do with the problem of desertion. Deserters returned home but rarely would the family turn them over to the authorities.

Captain J.W. Pope (1891), Commandant of the Military Prison, stated that our whole legal and judicial system was based on the sanctity of an oath, and that the oath "taken by a soldier to bear true faith and allegiance to his country and to stand by his colors until duly released from service therewith" (p. 123), was the most sacred oath. A breach of this oath was labeled desertion.

Other Events

Summary. In keeping with the goal of the prisoner "earning his keep," inmates were utilized whenever possible on construction projects at the prison. This construction was vital for three reasons: employment of prisoners, housing of new prisoners, and security purposes. Also, there was continued concern about the use of the death penalty, and additional safeguards were applied.

Events. In 1875 a farm program was introduced to help prisoners "earn their keep." Prisoners were used to work 100 acres of garden located next to the prison.

In 1877, a large lime burning kiln was completed to supply all the required lime for building. Prisoners were used extensively in construction of the prison buildings, and the high stone wall around the prison. This construction was definitely a needed

security measure as 28 prisoners escaped in 1877. Some improvement in security was seen in 1878 as only 15 prisoners were reported to have escaped, eight of which were recaptured. The prison laundry was started in that year to help the post laundry handle the demands of the prison. Prisoner labor was utilized in the laundry operation (Shindler, 1911).

In June 1881, the prisoner population reached 447 and incoming prisoner transfers were stopped (Rep. of U.S. Mil. Prison, June 1881). The maximum capacity of the prison at this time was 450. Security continued to be a problem with 16 prisoners escaping; however, all but six were recaptured (Shindler, 1911). The suspension on incoming prisoners was lifted in 1882 with the completion of additional housing units. By December 31, the prisoner population had reached 553 (Rep. of U.S. Mil. Prison, Dec. 1882).

General orders dated December 21, 1883, changed the title of the officer in charge of the U.S. Military Prison to Commandant instead of Governor. The name Governor came from the British influence on the system. The British used the name "Governor" to designate the officer in charge of a British prison where a large number of military offenders were confined. He was usually a commissioned officer on half pay (Shindler, 1911).

In 1888-1889, an electric plant was installed which supplied the necessary light for the entire prison. A cold storage room was constructed to store food, and a photography section was set up. The photography section was designed to identify incoming prisoners and was believed to be the first to use photography as a positive

means of identification (Shindler, 1911).

Administration of the death penalty was changed in October 1891. In order for the death penalty to be adjudged, a 2/3 vote of the board was required and the sentence could not be executed without the approval of the President (Shindler, 1911).

First U.S. Penitentiary (1895-1906)

Summary

It was ironic that some of the same reasons used for establishment of a Military Prison were arguments for its closure. In 1894, the first Military Prison became the First U.S. Penitentiary. This period was marked with indecisiveness by the Army on just what course the Army correctional program should be following. Federal officials quickly objected to the outdated buildings at the prison and requested a new one. Additionally, conditions at Army stockades were not optimum. By 1906, the Justice Department had a new prison, and the Army took control of the military prison once again.

Factors Leading to First U.S. Penitentiary

The Military Prison established in 1874 was designed to curb the increasing number of desertions, segregate "hardened or incorrigible" military prisoners, lower the cost of confinement, and provide secure and humane treatment for military prisoners. Some of these same arguments were raised in support of closing the prison in 1894. Commanders of posts were complaining about

the loss of prisoner labor and the high cost of transporting offenders to the Military Prison. An extract from the 1894 Annual Report of the Secretary of War highlights these arguments:

> Whatever may have been the necessities when the prison was established, large posts in every military department are now well adapted to the confinement of offenders against military law. By detaining them at such posts within the department in which offenses are committed an annual saving of $15,000 in transportation alone is practicable, while the labor could be turned to much useful and necessary work, relieving the soldier from distasteful and irksome tasks tending to discontent and desertion. The objects of punishment for violations of military law in most cases can better be served by confinement in smaller numbers at large posts than by questionable influence of a large prison ... Legislation authorizing the conversion of the military prison at Fort Leavenworth into a United States prison, under the care and custody of the Department of Justice, is therefore suggested as desirable on military and civil grounds (Shindler, 1911:50).

This report to Congress was the first step in the closing of the U.S. Military Prison. Step two was the Department of Justice receiving approval for a federal penitentiary, but no funding. The final step was the passing of a Bill by Congress providing for the transfer of the Military Prison to the Justice Department on June 30, 1895.

Factors Leading to Closing of U.S. Penitentiary

Unhappy with the facilities, the Department of Justice pressured Congress for a new prison. The buildings were outdated and security measures inadequate. On June 10, 1896, the President signed a Bill for the new prison to be built in the city of Leavenworth, Kansas (Jones, 1957).

Conditions at stockades were not as the commanders predicted either. Posts that had stockades were required to release

soldiers from normal military duties to guard the prisoners. It was hard to keep the prisoners employed and they were not "earning their keep." Lastly, stockades did not provide any type of training programs. The need for returning to the military prison system became more pressing (Jones, 1957).

Return of Military Prison (1906-1929)

Summary

After their new prison was completed in 1906, the Justice Department returned the Military Prison to the Army. The new Commandant immediately had money allocated to improve security and replace outdated facilities. Commanders of overcrowded stockades were relieved by the opening of the Military Prison, and sent as many prisoners as possible. It became apparent to the Army that new military prisons were needed to handle the increasing prisoner population. The first branch of the Military Prison was established in 1907.

The philosophy of Army corrections continued to emphasize the goal of the prisoner "earning his keep" and education. The vocational training program was expanded, prisoners were employed extensively in construction projects, and the school increased the number of classes being offered. Showing a slight change in thinking, new correctional programs were initiated at the prison, such as classification, parole and clemency. Also, morale and welfare of the men (prisoners and guards) gained more importance.

Many other influences effected the course of the Army correctional program. The prison was renamed the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks. The prisoner population increased during World War I and desertion continued to be a problem.

Military Prison Under Army Control

On February 1, 1906, the prison at Fort Leavenworth was transferred by Major R.W. McClaugh, warden of the penitentiary, to Major George S. Young, new Commandant of the Military Prison (Rep. of Mil. Prison, Feb. 1906). General military prisoners having one year or more to serve on their sentence were eligible to be sent to the Military Prison with the exception of prisoners from the Departments of California and Columbia. These departments made use of the stockade at Alcatraz Island, California. This relieved the overcrowded conditions in many Army stockades (Shindler, 1911).

Branches of the Military Prison

Summary. The Military Prison provided programs which could not be offered at individual stockades. The Army realized in order to achieve the correctional goal of keeping the prisoners gainfully employed and providing them with an education, more military prisons were needed to confine the prisoners backing up in stockades. Their solution was to designate some of the larger stockades as branches to the Military Prison (later USDBs) and require these branches to meet the standards set for the Military Prison.

Events. By January 1, 1907, the prisoner population reached 698 and it was becoming apparent that a branch of the Military Prison was needed. The following Army Appropriation Act was passed on March 2, 1907:

> That hereafter any military prison that the Secretary of War may designate for the confinement of general prisoners for whom there is no room at the U.S. Military Prison, Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas, or whom it is impracticable to send there shall be regarded as a branch of said United States Military Prison; equally with it, shall be subject to the laws relating thereto (Shindler, 1911:50).

Under General Order 126, dated June 8, 1907, Alcatraz Island, located on an island in San Francisco Bay, was designated as the "Pacific Branch of the U.S. Military Prison." The maximum capacity of the prison was 319 prisoners, and it continued to be used mainly by the Department of California and Columbia (Shindler, 1911).

On October 13, 1914, the Secretary of War changed the name of the prison from "United States Military Prison" to "United States Disciplinary Barracks (USDB)." The majority of prisoners confined in the military prisons were not hardened criminals, but were sentenced for disciplinary infractions. Also, the purpose of having an Army correctional program was to maintain discipline in the Army. Around this same time, Fort Jay in New York was designated as the "Atlantic Branch of the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks" (Sapp, Note 2).

New Construction

Summary. The Justice Department had abandoned the Military Prison because of outdated facilities and poor security. The new Commandant used these same arguments to convince Congress to approve

the construction of new facilities in 1908. This construction assisted the Commandant in keeping the prisoners employed, and saved the government considerable amount of money.

Events. Congress approved the construction of a new prison on May 27, 1908. Major Thomas H. Slavens was appointed head of construction and assumed the position of commandant on July 3, 1908. Prisoners were utilized to the maximum extent possible in the construction of the new prison, and learned useful trades at the same time. A brick plant was erected and was manned by prisoners. Also, a new terminal railway system was installed on the post which permitted a switch to be extended into the prison enclosure. This not only saved money on hauling costs but sped up construction time. In support of the construction, prisoners were employed in rock quarries, saw mills, the lime kiln, and with the concrete block machinery (Annual Rep. of Mil. Prison, 1909).

In 1913, the following items were produced by the prisoners for use in construction: 21,986 concrete blocks, 73,438 feet B.M. lumber, 280 railroad ties, 686 cords of wood, 28,261 lime kiln, and 2,801,172 bricks (Annual Rep. of Mil. Prison, 1913).

Vocational Training

Summary. It was quite evident that the goal of making the prisoner "earn his keep" and learn a trade was being achieved at the Military Prison (USDB). The vocational training program expanded and improved greatly from 1906 to 1929. More concern was being placed on insuring that the programs were tailored in

such a way the prisoner could obtain a civilian job upon his release.

Events. Besides the vocational training provided in support of the construction in 1908, prisoners were employed at the prison farm and the following shops: wheelwright, tin, plumbing, electrical, steam fitting, tailor, shoe and harness, blacksmith, carpenter, broom and carpet, and laundry. Also, they were used on details for general clean-up of the post and for repairing roads on the reservation. On November 9, 1908, the Commandant was given responsibility for the care and preservation of the forest at Fort Leavenworth, and accomplished this mission with inmate labor (Annual Rep. of Mil. Prison, 1909). By 1910 the entire prisoner population was fully employed, which was averaging 900 inmates.

The following vocational activities were expanded after the start of World War I, and became self-supporting: farm colony, dairy farm, poultry and hog operations, gardens, and greenhouse. Canning machinery was installed in the summer of 1917 to handle the large quantities of vegetables being produced. Operations had been hindered due to lack of access to some fields across the Missouri River, but this problem was solved on December 19, 1917. The U.S. Marshal seized the old Rock Island Railroad Bridge and turned it over to the Commandant of the prison (Annual Rep. of USDB, 1918).

Prisoners working on the dairy farm rotated jobs to learn all aspects of the operation, and become qualified dairymen. One hundred one pure-bred registered Holstein were purchased on

October 1, 1917. The dairy farm not only provided milk for the garrison at Fort Leavenworth, but also butter and cheese (Annual Rep. of USDB, 1918).

On February 16, 1918, the first greenhouse was completed and provided vegetables for the USDB mess hall. By 1918, there were 78 different trades being taught by the vocational training section. The tailor shop was making caps, hats, coats, civilian suits, mittens, trousers, shirts and overcoats. The model room produced fortified terrain, sand tables, and target sets. The poultry department produced 35,000 eggs (Annual Rep. of USDB, 1918).

In 1919 an important adjustment took place. Prison officials started classifying prisoners in the various trades using civilian terminology: novice, apprentice, journeyman and expert. This was very valuable to the employment office when trying to obtain jobs for the departing prisoners (Haines, Note 1).

Chaplains' Duties

Summary. The chaplain was a key part of the correctional staff at the prison. Besides providing religious services, he was responsible for many of the programs conducted for the morale and welfare of the prisoners. Although much of the instruction at the school was conducted by prisoners, the chaplain was charged with overall supervision. One of his largest responsibilities was the mail operation. All mail had to be censored.

Events. The school was under the supervision of the chaplain in 1913. It met on Monday, Wednesday and Friday nights, with the following subjects being taught: arithmetic, penmanship, drawing, surveying, geography, telegraphy, stenography, plumbing, bookkeeping, correspondence, locomotive engineering, and carpentry. Four prisoners working for the chaplain conducted the instruction (Annual Rep. of Mil. Prison, 1913). The chaplain was also responsible for the mail operation in 1913. Over the year, 31,799 letters to prisoners and 44,165 papers and magazines were censored (Annual Rep. of Mil. Prison, 1913). A note on the mail in the Final Report of the USDB (1929) indicated that all mail was still being censored in 1927.

The chaplain worked hard to make life better for the prisoners. The first reference to a prisoner newspaper called "Stray Shots" was in 1918. The chaplain's office supervised the weekly editions until February 15, 1918, at which time it became a monthly paper (Jones, 1957). The chaplain also directed shows in which the prisoners performed. The performances were given in the city of Leavenworth with the prisoners secured only on their honor (Annual Rep. of USDB, 1918).

In 1919, the chaplain was assigned duty in the visitor's room. It was his responsibility to act as a public relations officer (Jones, 1957).

Parole, Clemency, and Restoration

Summary. The Army experimented with new correctional programs during this period. Prisoners were classified upon arrival

at the USDB according to their individual needs. Additionally, a clemency board and parole system were established, and changes made to the restoration program. General concern for the prisoner increased during this period, indicating these correctional programs may have been initiated to offset the long sentences being issued to military offenders.

Events. The Department of Psychiatry and Sociology commenced in September 1914. Newly arrived prisoners were given a complete examination and a history of the individual's compiled. From this information, the prisoner was classified in the following areas: work assignment, cell security, schooling needed, confinement or restoration program. Recommendations were also formed on parole and clemency candidates (Annual Rep. of USDB, 1918).

In 1914, a change took place in the restoration program. Before this time, the Secretary of War had the authority to restore military convicts, deserters and other offenders to an honorable duty status. Under the change, only prisoners that committed purely military offenses could be restored to duty. Restoration amounted to an indeterminate sentence in that individual effort, ability, and length of sentence were the determining factors on when a prisoner would be selected for the program (Rice, 1917).

In December 1915 the first prisoner was released on parole. In the Annual Report of the USDB for 1918, it was reported that by June 30, 1918, 543 prisoners had been released on parole and only 40 men (7.4%) had recidivated.

The first Clemency Board was appointed in February 1919. During that fiscal year, 941 prisoners were restored to duty and 1,412 received remitted sentences (Jones, 1957).

Other Events

Summary. The disciplinary problems increased during World War I causing prisoners to be confined in branch disciplinary barracks and stockades. More than half of the prisoner population were deserters seen by much of the public as individuals who just could not adjust to military life. This opinion, plus the need to control large numbers of inmates, led to an emphasis being placed on the morale and welfare of the prisoners.

Events. The onset of World War I brought the strength of the U.S. Army from under 30,000 to more than 4 million in less than two years. Disciplinary problems in the Army increased accordingly, and on July 1, 1917 the prisoner population reached 1,536. On September 14 with the USDB already crowded, the Adjutant General directed the Commandant to prepare for an increase of 3,000 prisoners (Jones, 1957). Branch disciplinary barracks were utilized and temporary construction started at the USDB to handle the increase.

Bollman (1917) wrote an article discussing war prisoners at that time. Of the 1,600 soldiers being held in prison, 67% were war prisoners convicted of desertion. In comparison with civilian prisoners, their educational level was higher and they usually came out of prison to live a normal life. It appeared that many of these individuals just could not adapt to the military way

of life. This article reflected the feelings of much of the public at that time and highlights one of the problems discussed earlier in trying to deal with deserters.

Morale and welfare of the men seemed to be very important from 1918 into the 1920's. The USDB theater presented movies each Sunday afternoon, on special occasions, and on holidays. In January of 1918, a movie was added to the schedule on Thursday evenings. In August, the American Library Association donated approximately 5,300 books to the prisoner library (Annual Rep. of USDB, 1918). Other events in 1918 included the opening of the ice house and the dry cleaning plant in July. The ice was initially used to support the dairy and cannery operations, but was later expanded to support other activities on the post (Annual Rep. of USDB, 1918).

On May 22, 1919, the Morale Department was established. This department set up organized athletic and recreational activities for the prisoners. During the same year, the Adjutant General directed a general prisoner's conference committee be formed to discuss problems and give recommendations. This experiment was started on June 10, 1919 but was considered a failure and abolished on July 22, 1919 (Jones, 1957).

The morale of the guard companies was also boosted during this period. The guard companies' quarters were moved outside the wall of the prison in May 1918. Before this time, the guards had to live inside the prison and clear security whenever they entered or left the prison (Jones, 1957).

A coal miners strike in 1919-1920 hindered the operations of the prison and caused a conversion from coal to fuel oil (Jones, 1957). A fire in November 1919 destroyed the entire catonment[5] located outside the north wall. Prisoners assisted in putting out the fire and no escapes were made in the confusion, an indication that the morale of the prisoners was fairly good (Jones, 1957).

The prisoner population decreased rapidly in 1920 which allowed for some changes to be made. First, an attempt was made to improve the prisoners' library by cataloguing all the books. Second, a project to enlarge the laundry facility was started on August 1, 1920 (Jones, 1957).

On October 27, 1927 the USDB was placed under the control of the 7th Corps Commander. In 1875, the Commanding General of the Department of Missouri had been designated as Ex-Officio Commandant. This was followed by the officer in charge of the prison being named the Commandant in 1884, thus making the Adjutant General his immediate supervisor until 1927 (Final Rep. of USDB, 1929).

USDB: A Penitentiary Annex (1929-1940)

In 1919 the Federal Government initiated a crack-down on racketeers and other federal law violators. This resulted in the Federal Prison being overcrowded. The Department of Justice requested the USDB as a penitentiary annex to solve the problem.

---

[5] A group of temporary buildings used to house troops.

On September 11, 1929, the USDB was deactivated and given to the Department of Justice on a five year lease. The lease was later renewed for six more years (Final Rep. of USDB, 1929).

Military prisoners were shipped to the Pacific and Atlantic Branches of the Disciplinary Barracks. During this period, the Atlantic Branch at Governor's Island, New York, served as the main confinement facility (Final Rep. of USDB, 1929).

The Federal Government continued to need cell space to segregate certain types of prisoners. The Penitentiary Annex (USDB) was used to segregate drug offenders, and in 1930 the prisoner population at the annex was almost entirely convicted drug addicts (Bates, 1930). Additionally, the Pacific Branch (Alcatraz) was transferred to the Justice Department in 1933 (Jones, 1957).

CHAPTER III

RETURN OF U.S. DISCIPLINARY BARRACKS (1940-1968)

Summary of Events: 1940-1968

The period following the return of the USDB in 1940 was one of major reorganization. All but one of the vocational training programs had been closed down. The Army was very concerned about providing corrective treatment for prisoners and returning them to duty. Although the correctional goal continued to encourage the prisoner to "earn his keep" and participate in education, more emphasis was placed on school than ever before. In some cases, prisoners were allowed to attend classes during the day rather than work. Other restrictions involving mail and visitors were eased, and the general concern for prisoners was high.

The influence of war on the Army prisoner population caused many changes in the correctional system. Numerous branch disciplinary barracks were established and stockades were utilized extensively. The Army took a hard stand on desertion which resulted in a lot of public pressure. Also, changes took place in the basic laws governing military personnel. The Articles of War were abandoned, and an updated set of rules established.

The high rate of recidivism attracted a lot of attention during this period. Programs were established to better prepare the prisoner for his release, and to assist him after he returned to the civilian community. Additionally, attempts were made to identify the potential recidivist early, and remove him from the Army.

A side effect to the use of these programs and military prisons was the high cost of training new soldiers to replace the manpower being confined in prison and discharged from the Army. Attempts to solve this problem were made by the Army dating back to the 18th century. The Viet Nam war (conflict) raised the problem again, and the correctional training concept was proposed as a possible solution. The remainder of this chapter covers these subjects in more detail.

USDB Under Army Control

On November 6, 1940 the Atlantic Branch of the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks was closed. Three officers, 117 enlisted men, and 171 prisoners boarded a train headed for Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. They arrived at the USDB on November 8, 1940. The official transfer of the prison to the U.S. Army was not made until the 16th of November, and 150 federal prisoners were confined at the USDB until December 16, 1940 (Annual Rep. of USDB, 1941).

Period of Reorganization

Summary. With the return of the USDB in 1940, the greenhouse was the only function still in operation. The first few years were a time of major reorganization to design programs to keep prisoners from becoming idle and to prepare them for release.

Events. The employment office was reorganized on January 2, 1941 and operated in agreement with the Osborne Association:

> Without work every constructive measure in every department of the prison is thwarted if not doomed to defeat, for idleness is an insurmountable barrier to the accomplishment of any sane purpose of imprisonment (Annual Rep. of USDB, 1941).

According to the Annual Report of the USDB (1941), the purpose of the employment office was to place prisoners in jobs which benefited both the prisoners and the institution.

On February 21, 1941, the print shop was reactivated, followed on the 24th by the farm colony and cemetery. Within a short time prisoners were working at the laundry, dry cleaning plant, tailor shop, shoe shop, and utilities shops. Local parolees and honor gangs were assigned to the golf course, mosquito control, post clean-up, and garbage detail. A school for cooks and bakers was organized and operated in conjunction with the mess, continuing the idea that the prisoner should "earn his keep" while learning a trade. Lastly, a 28-piece band was authorized on April 3rd (Annual Rep. of USDB, 1941).

Programs for Departing Prisoners

Summary. In the 1940's, leaders at the USDB placed great importance on programs to prevent recidivism. Programs were developed to prepare the prisoner for his reentry into the civilian community. Additionally, projects were initiated to assist the individual in finding a job after his release.

Events. The chaplain ran a pre-release program to help the prisoner prepare for his return to civilian life. On May 1, 1941, a post institutional job placement program was established with the assistance of the American Red Cross. In return, the tailor shop did work for the Red Cross (Annual Rep. of USDB, 1941). The need to find employment for prisoners upon release was well recognized and noted in the Annual Report of the USDB (1943). By 1944, the Home Job Placement Program had expanded and operated in connection with the Salvation Army and U.S. Employment Service, as well as the American Red Cross (Jones, 1957).

In January of 1947, the tailor shop started manufacturing civilian clothing for discharged general prisoners (Aleck, 1960). On April 14, a selected training group was formed in which prisoners entered 30 days prior to their release, and were billeted separately. They received special training on subjects dealing with release and readjustment as citizens (Annual Rep. of USDB, 1947).

The Manual for the Guidance of Inmates (1950) listed the following things as being received by the prisoner upon his release: ten dollars, civilian clothing, and transportation to

his destination. For parolees, transportation was limited to the location stated on the "certificate of parole."

Department of Psychiatry and Sociology

Summary. As mentioned earlier, the Army started placing more emphasis on education. Each prisoner was screened to determine his individual needs and a program developed accordingly. Also, psychiatrists and sociologists were given more responsibility in determining the correctional treatment of prisoners.

Events. The Department of Psychiatry and Sociology was set up and charged with compiling a case history on each prisoner. This information was initially used to classify the inmates and further used by the Clemency Board. All incoming prisoners were given the Army General Classification Test and the Terman-Merrill revision of the Stanford-Binet Intelligence Test. It was found that approximately 20% of the inmates entering the prison were illiterate. To help solve this problem a literary class was started on September 2, 1941 (Annual Rep. of USDB, 1943). On September 14, 1944, the Psychiatry and Sociology Board became the Classification Board, and became responsible for the classification of incoming prisoners (Jones, 1957).

Mail and Visitors

Summary. Restrictions were being relaxed including rules pertaining to mail and visitors. These areas were still considered privileges that could be taken away for security reasons or inappropriate behavior.

Events. In 1943, inmates were not allowed to receive any packages containing cigarettes, tobacco or edibles except during the Christmas holidays. Prisoners not classified second or third conduct grades were allowed to write eight letters a month with two being at government expense. A second grade prisoner could send one letter out and receive all incoming letters. Third grade prisoners could send and receive only one letter (Annual Rep. of USDB, 1943).

First conduct grade prisoners were the only ones allowed visitors in 1946. The inmate listed relatives who might visit him at the time of admission. Visitors were limited to one three-hour visit or two one and one-half hour visits a month. Visiting hours lasted from 1315-1615 hours (1:15 PM to 4:15 PM) on Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays. No physical contact was allowed, and an exception to any of the rules had to be approved by the Commandant (Rule Book for the Guidance of Inmates, 1946).

In 1945, all incoming mail from authorized correspondents was delivered to the prisoners, regardless of conduct grade. By 1950, an additional one and one-half hour visit was authorized on legal holidays, and five relatives or close friends could be listed upon entry into the Disciplinary Barracks (Manual for the Guidance of Inmates, 1950).

Entry of U.S. into World War II

Summary. The increase in the Army strength during World War II brought with it an increase in the prisoner population.

Additional military prisons were needed to handle the situation, and by July 1944 three branches to the USDB had been established. Approximately 13 more were identified before the end of the war. By the end of August 1959, the prisoner population had decreased, and only the USDB remained open.

Events. With the entry of the United States into World War II, the Army grew from 188,000 in May 1939, to 1,686,000 in December 1941, and to 8,291,336 in May 1945. As in World War I, disciplinary problems increased accordingly (Jones, 1957).

The prisoners assisted in the war effort by making camouflage nets. On March 10, 1943 a program was started which employed 325 inmates, and in 18 months, 15,140 nets were completed (Annual Rep. of USDB, 1943). On June 30th there were 1,659 prisoners at the USDB. The most frequent offense committed by this population was the violation of the 58th Article of War: desertion (Annual Rep. of USDB, 1943).

With the increasing prisoner population, three branches of the USDB were opened by July 1944: Eastern Branch--Green Haven, New York; Southern Branch--North Camp Hood, Texas; and the Northwest Branch--Fort Missoula, Montana (Jones, 1957).

The Army prisoner population hit its peak of 34,766 in October 1945 (Jones, 1957). The Annual Report of the USDB (1945) reported the opening of seven additional branches and six rehabilitation centers:

Branches of the USDB

Southeastern Branch	Camp Gordon, Ga.
Central Branch	Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
Northern Branch	Milwaukee, Wisc.
Midwestern Branch	Ft. Ben Harrison, Ind.
Southwestern Branch	Camp Haan, Calif.
East-central Branch	New Cumberland, Pa.
Northeast Branch	Pine Camp, N.Y.

Rehabilitation Centers

2nd Service Command	Camp Upton, N.Y.
4th Service Command	Ft. Jackson, S.C.
5th Service Command	Ft. Knox, Ky.
7th Service Command	Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
8th Service Command	Camp Bowie, Tx.
9th Service Command	Turlock, Calif.

In the Annual Report of the USDB (1947), five more locations were identified as Branches to the USDB in 1946: Camp McQuaide, Calif.; Fort Hancock, N.J.; Milwaukee, Wisc.; Fort Knox, Ky.; and Camp Cooke, Calif. In addition to the branches noted, the Army operated the New York State Penitentiary, and in January 1947, acquired the modern 1,551-man Disciplinary Barracks at Lompoc, California (Sapp, Note 2).

After the war, Branches of the USDB gradually closed down. Four closed during 1955 (Overstreet, 1960), and the Branch at Lompoc, California was the last to close on August 11, 1959. This left the USDB as the only maximum security confinement facility for the Army and Air Force (Aleck, 1960).

Prisoner of Wars (POW) at USDB

There were 120 German and 18 Italian POW's held at the USDB. The Nazi war prisoners faced some hard decisions. It was their duty to eliminate any fellow prisoner who cooperated with the United States, and they could face punishment upon return to Germany if this duty was not carried out. On the other hand, they could be convicted of murder for killing a fellow prisoner.

On July 10, 1945, five POWs died on the gallows, followed by two on July 14, and seven more on August 25th. These were the first prisoners of war to be executed in this country (Gripke, 1977). The seven Nazi war prisoners hung on August 25, 1945 had been convicted of killing a fellow prisoner on March 12, 1944 in a POW camp located at Papago Park, Arizona. As with the seven executed in July, these young men felt they had done their duty as Nazi soldiers. Starting at 12 midnight, they were hung at one-half hour intervals, in the following order: Helmut Carlfisher (age 22), Fritz Franke (age 21), Gunther Kulsen, Heinrich Ludwig, Bernard Reyak (age 21), Otto Stengel (age 26) and Rolf Wizuy (Dennis, Note 3).

Execution of Private Slovik

The problem of desertion in the Army has been discussed in many books and played a major role in forming the history of Army corrections. One deserter though, Private Eddie D. Slovik, has received the most attention. On January 31, 1945, Private Slovik became the first American soldier since 1864 to be shot for

desertion. Of over 40,000 deserters during World War II, 49 had been sentenced to death and only Private Slovik executed (Huie, 1954).

Before General Dwight D. Eisenhower gave his final confirmation to a death sentence on December 23, 1944, the case had been reviewed by the convening authority and an appeal made by Slovik's attorney rejected. Comments made by Major Frederick J. Bertolet, the convening authority in rejection of the repeal, included:

> [Private Slovik] has directly challenged the authority of the [United States], and future discipline depends on a resolute reply to this challenge. If the death penalty is ever to be imposed for desertion it should be imposed in this case, not as a punitive measure nor as retribution, but to maintain that discipline upon which alone an army can succeed against the enemy (Huie, 1954:10-11).

Vocational Activities and Prison Labor

Summary. By 1943, the vocational activity was self-supporting. In the Annual Report of the USDB (1943), prisoner labor accounted for savings to the government estimated at $197,964.92 (see Table 1). Besides "earning his keep," the prisoner was expected to learn a trade. The process of rehabilitation was based on these two factors, hard work and education.

An article written in the Fort Leavenworth News (Tupper, 1945) highlights some of these ideas. A prisoner was required to work 44 hours a week. While working, he wore a blue fatique uniform marked with USDB on the back. At other times, he was allowed to wear a brown uniform (nicknamed "Dress Browns"). The prisoner was expected to be performing productive work if in blue, and was

Table 1

Estimated Savings to the Government
by Prisoner Labor--1943

Activity	Amount
Tailor Shop (repair and alteration to inmate clothing)	$ 1,020.00
Forestry, salvage of heating plant fuel	2,400.00
Shoe Shop (repair of inmate shoes)	3,187.55
Laundry	94,737.34
Dry Cleaning Plant	24,819.27
Print Shop (printing for institution)	6,112.25
Salvage Department (property reconditioned)	760.60
Electric Shop (repairs to installations)	3,390.00
Plumbing, Machine and Locksmith Shops (inmate labor only)	4,500.00
Carpenter Shop (inmate labor only)	5,000.00
Subsistence returned to commissary for reissue to other organizations upon change to field rations	11,210.16
Garnishing of camouflage nets (inmate labor)	40,827.75
TOTAL	$197,964.92

closely supervised. The commandant encouraged the inmates to improve themselves and to be open with their ideas. One prisoner wrote a poem entitled "Confinement," which expresses the spirit of rehabilitation:

> This pause is no darkened ending;
> No time for weakening remorse.
> This period is for healing, mending,
> To take new bearing on a course.
> This denial, this restraint,
> My rebellion and complaint,
> These are threads I hope to weave
> Into a whole before I leave,
> And use experience as a tool,
> To carve me wisdom from a fool
> (Tupper, 1945:4)

Events. The Quartermaster (QM) General guided a lot of the work performed by the prisoners. On November 1, 1949, the woodworking shop started repairing furniture for personnel on the post. This was stopped in 1950 by the QM General. In that year, he had the woodworking shop start repairing QM furniture. He started two more projects on October 16: the establishment of a flannel shirt shop and a Herringbone Twill jacket shop. Each shop was used to modify QM clothing as required (Annual Rep. of USDB, 1952).

In 1963, the farm was going strong with 4,000 chickens, 150 beef cattle, a flock of turkeys, and covey of pheasants. Hogs were being raised and sold at the Kansas City market. Most all the grain (corn, wheat, milo, oats) used by the prison was grown on the farm. Prisoners working at the farm lived by the honor system and had no guards. This system seemed to work well as only five prisoners left; four returned within 24 hours and the other was found in a nearby town with his sick mother (Wiant, 1963).

Besides the farm, other vocational training programs were available in 1963, which included the following: woodworking, upholstery, leathercraft, bookbinding, shoe repair, auto repair, printing, photography, barbering, sheet metal work, welding, and the greenhouse operation. On-the-job training was provided in dry cleaning, laundry, tailoring, plumbing, typewriter repair, carpentry, and cooking. There were 340 prisoners enrolled in the vocational training programs, and 753 in the vocational shops. In addition, 114 confinees were taking vocational self-study courses (Cox, 1963).

Parole, Clemency, Restoration

Summary. Great strides had been taken by the Army since the first military prison in the areas of parole, clemency, and restoration. Not only were these programs beneficial to the prisoners, but also cost effective for the Army. The estimated savings reported in the Annual Report of the USDB (1943) for use of restoration instead of a dishonorable discharge was $43,524 (see Table 2).

Events. During the period December 1941 to December 1946, 42,373 out of 84,245 prisoners were restored to duty. This high rate was due in part to the fact that a war was going on. The Restoration Program was an opportunity for a soldier to regain his self-respect and complete his tour of duty. Upon entry into the prison, each prisoner was interviewed by the Department of Psychiatry and Sociology. They would determine whether the individual had a chance of being returned to duty or not.

Table 2

Estimated Savings in Using Restoration
Instead of a Dishonorable Discharge
1943

Description of Savings	Amount
Value of transportation	$12,090
Value of citizen's outer clothing	20,150
Value of cash donation	8,060
Government re-imbursed account former indebtedness	3,224
TOTAL	$43,524

If selected, the prisoner was sent to a military training company and upon completion there, assigned to an active duty unit. One precaution taken was the individual could not return to his original unit. This program provided valuable manpower to the Army, and allowed the individual to receive an honorable discharge. From January 1, 1951 to July 1, 1952, 50 prisoners were restored to duty (Cloward, Karp, & Lewin, 1953).

A Temporary Home Parole Program was established in 1946. This program allowed prisoners to return home for a seven day period each year (Sapp, Note 2).

Education

Summary. As noted earlier, the education of the prisoner was very important to the Army. It was equally important to have well-trained guards and correctional personnel. This raised special concern during the 1950's-1960's when it was believed some of the problems in corrections stemmed from an untrained prison staff.

Events. In 1946 the Education Program was expanded to consist of the following: one officer, one enlisted, eight civil service, and 13 inmate instructors (Jones, 1957). Inmates were still the primary instructors in most classes. New courses were added in 1946 and 1949 to keep up with current subjects and demand. A Business Machine Operators Course was added in 1946, and in September of 1949, auto mechanic and welding classes were offered at night (Haines, Note 1).

In 1954, a valuable addition was made to the Educational Program. The Dale Carnegie's Course in Effective Speaking and

Human Relations was made available to the prisoners at no charge (Aleck, 1960).

Importance was also placed on the education and standards of correctional personnel during the 1950's. Personnel were required to be trained in corrections and had to meet the following entrance criteria: five feet eight inches tall, 20 years old, mature judgement, no conviction record, hold the rank of at least an E-4, be emotionally stable, and have two year's service.

Hugh M. Milton (1956), Assistant Secretary of the Army expressed how important the administration of military discipline and the treatment of military offenders were to the Army. He stressed that Army personnel were trained in both civilian and military educational facilities. Their instruction included subjects on: techniques of rehabilitation and operations of confinement facilities. Milton also pointed out the Army tries to maximize the use of civilian expertise whenever possible. The correctional program of 1956 was formulated by a board of civilian penologists during World War II. These advisors to the War Department included: James Bennett, Ed Cass, Reed Cozart, Sanford Bates, Richard McGee, Garrett Heynes, Walter Hunter, Joseph Stanford, Allan Shank, Walter Wallack, Lovell Bixby, Victor Eujen, Stanley Ashe and Austin MacCormick.

By 1957, basic schooling was mandatory for all prisoners who had not attained a fourth grade educational level (Annual Rep. of USDB, 1957). Prisoners who completed their education through high school received an equivalency diploma, issued by the Kansas

State Department of Education, starting on July 1, 1960 (Annual Rep. of USDB, 1961).

The Education Program continued to expand in the 1960's. A college program was arranged with the Highland Junior College, located about 50 miles from the prison. The college established a branch at the prison and the first Associate of Arts Degree was issued to a prisoner on March 24, 1961 (Annual Rep. of USDB, 1961). By 1963, 18 prisoners had received Associate of Arts Degrees.

Starting on March 9, 1961, prisoners were allowed to attend school during the day if they had not completed the eighth grade. Correspondence courses were also available to prisoners through the U.S. Armed Forces Institute. In 1963, approximately 60% of the prison population was involved in some type of training at all times. Enrollment in educational classes were: first to eighth grade, 260; high school, 76; Dale Carnegie, 84; self-study high school, 133; and self-study college, 253 (Cox, 1963).

In his Annual Report of the USDB (1964), the Commandant expressed his concern over the shortage of qualified correctional personnel. He mentioned that the situation had improved but there was still a shortage. Some of the problems facing the prison were attributed to the lack of trained Military Police Officers. This had been a concern of the Provost Marshal General for some time, and in May 1967, correctional training for non-commissioned officers and enlisted men were reinstated at the Military Police School. Soldiers assigned to confinement facilities were sent to the school and returned to duty. This was the first correctional

school for enlisted personnel in ten years (Rep. of Special Civ. Com., 1970).

Other Events

Summary. The rights and welfare of the prisoners continued to be important during this period. For example, a radio system was installed in each cell, a legal assistance department was established, and prisoners were given name tags. The prisoner population increased again during the Korean War, but there seemed to be less problems than experienced in previous wars.

Events. A permanent pass system was put in effect as early as 1943. It allowed first conduct prisoners to move about the institution and conduct business freely. New guard towers were constructed in 1943, containing a bathroom and heater (Jones, 1957).

A major riot occurred on May 2-3, 1947 with one inmate being killed and a number of others injured (Annual Rep. of USDB, 1947). As a result of the riot, eight men were given General Court-Martials and received sentences of: life, 3; 30 years, 1; 25 years, 2; and acquitted, 2 (Haines, Note 1). Also in that year, the Legal Assistance Department was established (Aleck, 1960). The Annual Report of the USDB (1947) showed personnel strength as being over authorized (see Table 3).

The 1950's brought changes to the legal system as well as the correctional system. The Uniform Code of Military Justice was passed in the early fifties and established new laws governing military personnel (Ramsey, 1955). The population of the prison

Table 3

Personnel Strength
1947

Rank	Authorized	Actual
Officer	34	41
Warrant	2	3
Enlisted	500	551
Civilian	53	45

increased due to the Korean War, and by December 31, 1955, the prisoner population was as follows: 6,000 in Disciplinary Barracks (DB), 6,000 in Army stockades, and 1,300 in federal institutions. By 1958 the population had lowered to 6,400 (2,200, DB; 800, federal; 3,400, stockades), and steadily declined thereafter.

In 1951 a radio system was put in for the prisoners. A control room was located in the prison to regulate the music and each prisoner had a pair of headsets in their cell (Annual Rep. of USDB, 1951). By 1954 requirements for prisoners to enter the USDB had changed from one year to six months (Ramsey, 1955). Around this time, the block letters were removed from prisoner uniforms and replaced by name tags.

The Custody Director, Major Vernon Johnson, was proud of the security at the USDB in the 1960's. In an article written by John Wiant (1963), Maj. Johnson said that escape attempts were almost unknown at the USDB. He also expressed his feelings about prison as a place of punishment and not just a rehabilitation device:

> We make it as rough as possible without being inhuman--as human as possible without making a man think he is on vacation (Waint, 1963:9).

The fact that 200 prisoners lived in military barracks on the honor system, worked all over post, and returned at night, indicates security was effective.

By 1960, the personnel strength at the USDB had gone down. The Annual Report of the USDB (1960) showed 31 officers (4 Air Force), 481 enlisted, and 79 civilians. The following year,

April 3, 1961, the last execution at the USDB occurred. An electric chair was believed to have been moved to the USDB around 1964 from the federal facility at Lompac, California (Haines, Note 1). On July 6, 1966, the Army entered into an agreement with the Air Force assigning 40 Airmen to the USDB effective July 1, 1967.

Stockades

Stockades were the primary means of confinement for the Army until the establishment of the Military Prison in 1875. Smaller stockades were referred to as guard-houses, and both operated comparably to civilian jails. Stockades and guard-houses were used to confine offenders for a temporary period or prisoners serving short sentences. Serious military offenders were confined in various state penitentiaries.

Early stockades were of temporary structure and poorly kept. Additionally, no type of rehabilitative programs were available for the prisoners. The first stockade constructed with permanent type structure was at Fort Knox in 1952. The Army adopted this design and used it as the guide for construction of five more stockades in the 1950's. Stockades at Fort Ord and Fort Monmouth were the first ones built in 1953. They were followed by the Fort Meade Stockade in 1954 and the Fort Lewis and Fort Campbell Stockades in 1956 (Rep. of the Special Civ. Com., 1970). Although these new stockades were constructed in the 1950's, 29 stockades closed between 1955 to 1959 (Overstreet, 1960).

Reducing Prisoner Population and Recidivism

In the early 1950's, officials at the USDB noted that 62% of the prisoners had received previous convictions. A Recidivist Prevention Program was started in 1955 by the PM General and Surgeon General. The main idea of the program was to identify recidivists early and discharge them.

Stockades were used to handle first offenders, so selected as the logical place to administer the program. Each new stockade prisoner was evaluated on his likelihood to recidivate by a group consisting of the following: psychiatrists, social workers and psychologists. This group worked closely with the confinement personnel and unit commanders. Individuals identified as potential recidivists were considered for discharge.

The methods of rehabilitation being used at stockades were also examined as possible causes of recidivism. Stockades were designed to be punitive. This was changed to incorporate the modern methods of penology being used by the USDB (Glass, 1955).

A second program was established in 1960 called the First Court-Martial Screening Program. The idea was to identify and eliminate potential recidivists before they were ever sentenced to a stockade or disciplinary barracks. As the title implies, each individual sent to a court-martial was screened by a board for possible discharge (Glass, 1960).

These programs not only had the effect of eliminating possible recidivists, but also reducing the prisoner population of the Army. Virgil P. Foster (1958) examined the factors affecting

the decline in the U.S. Army prison population from 1955 to 1958 and identifies these programs as one of the primary factors.

Correctional Training Concept

The increase in personnel to support the conflict in Viet Nam resulted in a growth in the Army prisoner population (1965-1967). Stockades soon became full and were unable to conduct effective programs to restore prisoners to duty. As in other wars, this caused a loss of valuable manpower. To solve this problem, the PM General developed the intensive correctional training concept with major emphasis placed on restoring AWOL offenders to active duty. Approval of the program was granted by the Chief of Staff, U.S. Army on January 4, 1968 (Annual Rep. of USARB, 1981).

CHAPTER IV

CORRECTIONAL TRAINING FACILITY (1968-1982)

Summary of Events: 1968-1982

The late 1960's and 1970's brought about a major reorganization of the Army Correctional Program. First, a new correctional training concept was put into effect with the opening of the U.S. Army Correctional Training Facility (CTF). Col. Hiram Daniels (1968), Correction Division, Department of the Army, had this to say about the concept:

> The Correctional Training Concept makes a positive contribution to the Army mission and serves to conserve the valuable manpower resources of our nation (Daniels, 1968:240).

Second, the role of the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks shifted to one of returning more military offenders to civilian life. Third, modern methods of rehabilitation were being attempted and increased research in the area of corrections. Lastly, computers were integrated into the system as well as the advice of many civilian penologists.

The CTF was renamed in the Fiscal Year (FY) 1973 and designated the U.S. Army Retraining Brigade. Some organizational changes took place but the basic mission remained the same. A final change took place in 1982 when it was redesignated the U.S. Army Correctional Activity.

The remainder of this has been divided into the following major periods: U.S. Army Correctional Training Facility, 1968-1973; U.S. Army Retraining Brigade, 1973-1982; and U.S. Disciplinary Barracks, 1968-1982.

U.S. Army Correctional Training Facility (1968-1973)

The United States Correctional Training Facility was activated on April 1, 1968, in a remote area of Fort Riley, Kansas. In this area, referred to as Camp Funston, the CTF was assigned approximately 100 WW II-style wooden buildings. Colonel George F. Proudfoot (1968) was appointed Commander, under the supervision of Major General Carl C. Turner, Provost Marshal General. The CTF became operational on July 1, 1968 with the arrival of the first 200 prisoners.

Mission and Authority

The mission of the training facility remained the same from 1968 to 1982. It was to "provide the intensive training, close custodial supervision, and correctional treatment necessary to return military prisoners to duty with improved attitudes and motivation" (Daniels, 1968:241).

This was a tall order for any correctional activity. The CTF Commander had some advantages over his civilian counterparts, however. He had the final authority to adjust sentences and return individuals to duty, administratively discharge prisoners, impose administrative disciplinary measures and try individuals by

court-martial, and transfer prisoners to other institutions. This authority had never been given to a commander of an Army correctional facility before. A higher commander had always been given this authority (Proudfoot, 1968).

Organization

Prior to July 1, 1968, 518 military and 72 civilian personnel reported to Fort Riley to receive training and organize the CTF. By 1971 the training facility was authorized the following: 96 officers, 2 warrant officers, 367 enlisted men and 79 civilians. The basic organizational structure is depicted in Chart 1, with each training unit made up of three leadership teams (Cook, 1971).

The 12 correctional training units were designed to handle 200 trainees each, making the maximum capacity at any one time, 2,400. Under this original plan, the CTF could process over 10,000 trainees a year (Daniels, 1968).

Professional Service Division

The Professional Services Division consisted of the following branches: legal, chaplain, and social work. The legal branch consisted of six military lawyers in 1971 that kept busy interviewing each trainee and handling any problems which arose. From 1968 to 1971, over 33,000 actions were handled dealing with bad debts, civilian charges pending on civil suits, absentee ballots, and delinquent income tax returns. Of the more than 4,300 tax returns filed, trainees received over $220,000 in refunds.

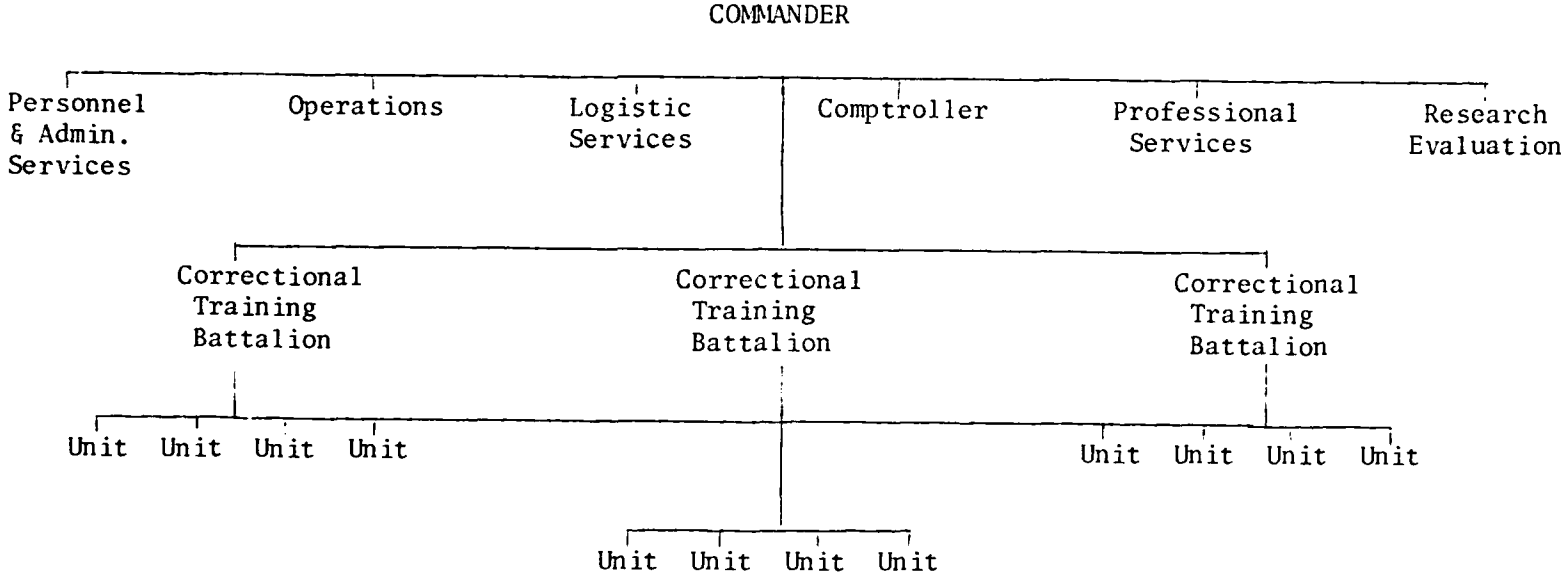


Chart 1

Organizational Structure of CTF

The chaplain branch had five chaplains with one assigned in each of the training battalions. In addition to providing the normal religious services, the chaplains did personal interviews of each trainee, taught classes, and conducted counseling sessions (Proudfoot, 1968).

The chief functions of the social work branch were to provide crisis counseling and act as advisers to the cadre. They also assisted in classes such as alcoholism, family relations and drug abuse. In 1968, there were 13 social work officers and nine enlisted assistants. By 1971, these figures had increased one officer and three enlisted specialists (Cook, 1971).

Research and Evaluation

The three main functions of the Research and Evaluation Division in 1971 were: conducting research projects assigned, evaluating program effectiveness, and operating the management information system. The section was headed by two doctoral-level researchers with several technicians and analysts as assistants (Cook, 1971).

Research conducted by this division included the following list compiled by Lawrence J. Fox, Terence J. Sullivan, and Hamilton I. McCubbin (1970): Military Offenders Sent to the U.S. Army Correctional Training Facility: A Follow-Up Study, Project No. 23-70, January, 1970; The Success of the Army Corrections Program, July, 1970; A Corrections Program for AWOL Offenders, September, 1970; Influence of the Counter Culture on AWOL Behavior, September, 1970; and Literature Review Research on Military Offenders, November, 1970.

The first study, Military Offenders Sent to the USACTF: A Follow-Up Study, was conducted on a random sample of 1,194 military offenders to evaluate the influence of the CTF program on them. The results tended to support the value of the CTF program. The Success of the Army Corrections Program was a follow-up survey done on 14,804 individuals entering the CTF during its first 22 months. The status of 10,762 men was determined, of which 83.7% had completed the program successfully and of those completing, it was found that 56.7% had served or were serving in a honorable duty status (Fox, Sullivan, & McCubbin, 1970).

Leadership Team

The leadership team had a cadre consisting of one officer and four non-commissioned officers. They were considered the backbone of the whole operation. Upon arrival to the CTF, prisoners were assigned to a leadership team for the duration of their 10-week training cycle. It was the responsibility of the team to train, maintain custody and provide correctional treatment to every trainee.

Training emphasized military skills, military discipline, motivation and physical fitness. There were no elaborate physical barriers, so custody was accomplished by supervision and motivation. All leaders and staff were responsible for providing correctional treatment as required. One incentive used by the team was the suspension of all forfeitures during the third week for trainees who had not made trouble (Cook, 1971).

Training for Cadre

Training of cadre and civilian staff personnel were very important to the effective operation of the CTF. The Army realized the need for continued training and education.

An in-service training program was mandatory for all newly assigned personnel. The program covered the following: overview of CTF operation, control and correctional treatment of trainees, and use of force (Proudfoot, 1968).

In 1969, a Human Relations Workshop was instituted for all cadre. The basic objectives of the workshop were to enhance communication and counseling skills, increase one's understanding of self and the motives of others, and clarify effective use of rewards and punishers (Striefel & Latta, 1969).

General Information

Prisoners sent to the CTF had been convicted of military offenses and had between 70 days and one year left to serve on their sentences. The majority of prisoners had been convicted of AWOL and desertion. Upon entry into the CTF, they received many privileges not given to prisoners in other Army confinement facilities. First, they were given the title of trainee, and living quarters were designed similar to a regular military unit. Second, there were no restrictions on outgoing mail or health and comfort items. Third, personal property was eventually returned to the trainee. The last privilege was also a valuable correctional technique. Each next of kin, either the parents or wife,

were contacted and asked to participate in the program (Proudfoot, 1968). It was quite evident that the operation was centered around rehabilitation and not punishment.

Army Correctional Program (ACP)

In 1968, a bill was sent to Congress with the purpose of establishing a uniform military correctional program. At that time, the Uniform Code of Military Justice applied to all armed forces, but separate provisions governed the military correctional facilities. One example was the Secretary of the Navy did not have the authority to establish a Parole System whereas the other services did.

On July 5, 1968, the President signed Public Law 90-377 (82 stat. 287, 10 U.S.C. 951-954) which established the basic authority for the ACP. The Army published Army Regulation 190-1, The Army Correction Program, as its implementation of this law. Field Manual 19-60, Confinement and Correctional Treatment of Military Prisoners, was published in October 1970 as a guide for correctional personnel.

Civilian Studies

Civilian expertise has played a major role in molding the Army correctional program. Public pressure in the late 1960's caused investigations of the ACP by civilian penologists. Numerous deficiencies were found at Army stockades, and many improvements to the ACP were proposed. These recommendations guided the direction

of Army corrections for the 1970's.

In October 1968, an incident occurred at the Army Presidio Stockade (San Francisco), which led to allegations that faults existed in the ACP, and prisoners were being mistreated.

> Private Richard Bunche attempted to escape and was shot and killed. Following, 27 prisoners sat in the stockade yard, sang freedom songs, were arrested, charged and convicted of mutiny. Sentences initially ranged up to 16 years at hard labor, but were reduced on review to as little as one year (Brodsky, 1970:7).

Public pressure resulted in a committee being appointed to investigate the Army's confinement system.

The Special Civilian Committee for Study of the U.S. Army Confinement System was appointed on April 23, 1969 to conduct a comprehensive analysis and evaluation of Army confinement facilities and practices. They were to provide recommendations for any modifications or improvements deemed necessary in that area. The following were members of the committee: Austin H. MacCormick, James V. Bennett, Richard A. McGee, Lawrence W. Pierce, Sanger B. Powers, and E. Preston Sharp.

The committee did a very thorough investigation, with visits to 17 stockades in the continental United States, six overseas stockades, USDB and the CTF. On May 15, 1970, they presented their report to the under Secretary of the Army, Report of the Special Civilian Committee for the Study of the United States Army Confinement System. The major conclusions of the study were:

1. Personnel at stockades lacked adequate training.
2. Many temporary stockades were poorly constructed and had inadequate facilities.

3. Permanent stockades were not designed in accordance with modern correctional standards.
4. Accurate statistics on prisoner populations were not being kept at Army stockades.
5. Prisoners were not productively employed at Army stockades.
6. The USDB and CTF were found to be operating well.
7. Authority and responsibility for the management, control and treatment of military offenders should be centralized at the highest level.

Recommendations were made to correct these problems and in most cases acted upon by the Army.

An invitational visit of U.S. Army Confinement Facilities in Europe was conducted by George J. Beto in 1974 (Note 4). Some of the observations and recommendations made were:

1. Education level of personnel was high with many leaders holding advanced degrees in corrections.
2. The overall operation of confinement facilities was good.
3. Research dealing with the increase in female offenders might be valuable.
4. Maximum use of correctional personnel should be made in the area of confinement, and a separation of military police functions, "the catchers," and military correctional functions, "the keepers," should be made, also.

These studies identify some of the problems facing Army leaders in the early 1970's. Great strides were taken to correct these deficiencies, and some of the corrective actions have been noted later in this chapter.

U.S. Army Retraining Brigade (1973-1982)

Summary

The CTF proved to be a successful project for the U.S. Army, and was expanded to include more military offenders. The savings to the government alone was reason enough to consider the program a success. Military offenders were returned to duty and new soldiers were not required to be trained. The CTF was redesignated the U.S. Army Retraining Brigade in FY 73, and further changed in 1982 to the Army Correctional Activity.

The basic mission remained the same during this period, but methods used to achieve the mission changed. The leadership team concept was modified and cadre specialized in a certain portion of the training rather than the whole process. Also, the emphasis was shifted slightly toward developing the individual trainee.

Major Changes

In FY 1973, the CTF was designated the U.S. Army Retraining Brigade (USARB), and put under the control of the Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC). Although the mission of Retraining Brigade did not change, many other things did. The first change was made in the eligibility of prisoners. It was expanded to

include all prisoners with no more than six months remaining on their sentences. Second, trainees did not stay with the same leadership team as discussed earlier. A two-phase program was used in which the first five weeks were concerned with motivational training and the second five weeks covered military training. Trainees rotated from the second battalion after phase one to the first battalion for completion of phase two (Annual Rep. of USARB, 1981).

In FY 75, this two-phase program was abandoned and a standard seven-week program developed. Training shifted slightly from an emphasis on military skills to individual development. This was caused in part by the new prisoner population. With the Viet Nam conflict coming to an end, the prisoner population no longer showed a majority of AWOL convictions. A processing unit was also established to handle evaluation of incoming prisoners.

One of the recommendations of the Special Civilian Committee appointed in 1968 was to send as many prisoners as possible to the USARB (CTF), and not let them remain at stockades. This was to make use of the correctional treatment programs available at the USARB, which were severely lacking in local stockades. In FY 1977, the Correction Modification Plan made it mandatory for prisoners with under six months sentences to be transferred to the USARB. That procedure was generally being followed up until then, but now there was no doubt.

During FY 1977 and 1978, two experimental programs were started at the USARB. The first, the Individual Effectiveness

Course (IEC), was a six-week training and motivation program for marginal enlisted personnel at Fort Riley. The IEC was designed similar to the Retraining Brigade Program, but was for the problem soldier rather than a prisoner. Again, the Army was attempting to solve the problem early, as evidenced in the programs developed to identify the recidivist in the 1960's.

A second program, the Leadership and Counseling Development Course (LCDC), developed into a seven-week course covering applied leadership theory and techniques. Fort Riley non-commissioned officers gained experience by working with brigade training teams. Both programs have shown promise and continue to operate.

On October 1, 1978, the USARB came under the control of the Forces Command (FORSCOM). Also, the court of military appeals affected the operation of the Retraining Brigade with the Whitfield decision. This decision stopped the practice of trainees, which had reached their minimum release dates (MRD), from training with those who had not. Individuals were no longer assigned to the USARB until they had reached their MRD or it had been removed by some administrative action (Annual Rep. of USARB, 1981).

A final change took place on December 1, 1982, when the USARB was designated as the U.S. Army Correctional Activity. This took place because of the dual function of the correctional activity. It now operates both a confinement and retraining activity (Petty, Note 5).

U.S. Disciplinary Barracks (1968-1982)

Summary

As mentioned earlier, the Army Correctional Program was involved in a major reorganization from the late 1960's into the 1970's. With the opening of the CTF, the mission of the USDB changed. More of the prisoner population was being released to the civilian community. Vocational activities, education, correctional treatment, and pre-release programs had to adjust accordingly. Public scrutiny was causing pressure on the system and much civilian intervention. The increasing number of females in the Army was affecting the prisoner population as well. The result was a shift to modern methods of treatment, research and many improvements in the ACP.

New Programs

Behavior Modification Program. In December 1968, a token economy Behavioral Modification Program was implemented in the disciplinary segregation area. The ultimate goal was to develop an effective rehabilitative technique rather than continue with the use of the "hole." A study done over the period, January-June 1967, indicated 57% of inmates released from disciplinary segregation returned within 60 days.

Under the new program prisoners earned points for correct behavior and could purchase privileges lost by being in disciplinary segregation. The program was expanded to the second conduct grade area where prisoners were sent after disciplinary segregation

before entering the general population. The psychology staff and directorate of mental hygiene worked very successfully with the custodial staff on this project. An evaluation of the program showed a 56% success rate. The only major change made was in the administrative recordkeeping of points, which had been a problem during the program (VonHolden, 1969).

Stephen J. Stayer (1969) noted there were strong indications from both the theory and implementation of behavior modification techniques that a contingency management system would be effective in a correctional setting with criminal offenders. No further action was found to have been taken on this issue.

Data processing. During this period, the USDB expanded its use of the IBM computer system. It had been used to support the Automatic Data Processing Program (vocational training), but in 1972, management realized the valuable information that could be obtained. Possible racial discrimination could be identified by checking the inmate ratio in each vocational activity and it could be used to support numerous research projects (Muschewske, 1972).

Human relations. In 1969, Leon J. Quinn (1969) talked about the "black power" problem. Militant leaders incited blacks by working on their frustrations. The effects were seen on the college campuses, political parties, military, and correctional institutions. The militant black prisoner tended to be paranoid and aggressive. Because of the small percentage at the USDB, the problem was handled by segregating them from the general population.

This limited the black militants' chances of being reinforced by his group for unauthorized behavior.

Additionally, a new program was developed to help correctional personnel deal with this problem. It involved instruction in Black history and general guidelines on handling situations of this type (Quinn, 1969).

Military model. In August 1977, the "Military Model" domicile concept was introduced at the USDB. The idea of this program was for the inmate to become part of a group and gain a positive attitude. The staff remained the same and closely monitored each prisoner's progress. When the inmate proved he had accepted institutional living, he was recommended for medium custody. The program was not completely evaluated, but showed promise in helping the prisoner adjust to prison life (Annual Hist. Summary: USDB, 1978).

Female Offender

A recommendation by George J. Beto (Note 4) in the study of USAREUR Confinement Facilities was to conduct research on the increase in female offenders in the Army. In FY 1975, a feasibility study was started at the USDB on confinement of Army female prisoners. The study looked at whether a female correctional treatment program could be established which was comparable to the male program. The study was aimed at housing the females at the Kansas Correctional Institution for Women, Lansing, Kansas, and transporting them to the USDB for program participation (Annual Hist.

Summary: USDB, 1975). An agreement with Kansas Institute could not be made, so modification of a building at the USDB began in FY 76 (Annual Hist. Summary: USDB, 1976).

The first female inmates arrived in FY 78. Minor problems arose regarding equal treatment and availability of programs. Leaders were aware of the problem and have been looking at alternatives (Annual Hist. Summary: USDB, 1978).

Other Events

Summary. The 1970's were characterized by research and studies of the ACP. The Army was making great efforts to improve and integrate new methods into their system. As with the operation of the CTF, court decisions affected the USDB. Also, Marines were seen in the USDB as prisoners and on the staff.

Events. A follow-up study on individuals restored to military duty after being confined at the USDB was done in 1968. The study supported the concept of restoring individuals to duty who have been rehabilitated at the USDB (VonHolden, 1969).

A federal class action suit against the USDB in 1972 resulted in Army regulations being changed pertaining to mail censorship and access to inmates by attorneys (Taft, 1981).

An agreement between the Army and Navy in 1974 allowed for Marine Corps prisoners to be integrated into the USDB population. Marines were also assigned to the correctional staff (Sapp, Note 2).

An evaluation of the Army Correction Program was conducted in 1977. The main purpose was to review the vocational training

programs at the USDB. The following were reviewed: screen process printing, cabinet making, automotive mechanics, sheet metal product fabrication and welding. All programs received satisfactory results (Evaluation of ACP, Note 6).

In FY 1980, an Army Correctional System study was initiated to provide a comprehensive analysis to be used in determining the path of the Army's Correctional System in the 1980's (Annual Hist. Summary: USDB, 1980).

Stockades

The Special Civilian Committee appointed in 1969 did one of the best studies of Army stockades to date. Their major conclusions about stockades included: lack of training, motivation, and experience of correctional personnel; lack of counseling, psychiatric, and other services; buildings inadequate; and dangerous use of armed guards on work details. Much of the problem stemmed from stockades not being given a high priority, similar to many civilian jails.

On December 15, 1969, there were 7,016 prisoners confined in 40 stockades (see Table 4). Each stockade commander was responsible to the local post commander. The Provost Marshal General acted only in an advisory capacity. This definitely caused problems as far as priority of post funds. The stockades were seldom given a high priority.

Table 4

Confinement Facilities Operating 1969, 1975-1979

Stockades Continental U.S. (CONUS)	Prisoner Population 12/15/1969	Average Prisoner Population 1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Fort Belvoir	260					
Fort Devens	123					
Fort Dix*	658	--	73	42	15	--
Indiantown Gap	87					
Fort Knox	296	19	68	56	25	19
Fort Meade	541	12 (1)**	88	42	19	10
Fort Monmouth	33					
Fort Benning	195	14	38	31	20	15
Fort Bragg*	256	--	88	57	12	--
Fort Campbell	133	25	85	87	36	24
Fort Gordon	196	17	36	56	20	17
Fort Jackson	191	2	14	9	3	2
Fort McPherson	125					
Fort Bliss	133	11	32	30	10	12
Fort Hood	171	31	46	67	30	30
Fort Polk	141	9	12	11	8	7
Fort Sill	209	16	15	17	25	18
Fort Carson	280	10	37	41	25	10

*Fort Dix and Fort Bragg Stockades no longer under Army control in 1979.
**Number in parenthesis denotes female prisoners

Male	Female
22	(1)

Table 4--Continued

Confinement Facilities Operating 1969, 1975-1979

Stockades Continental U.S. (CONUS)	Prisoner Population 12/15/1969	Average Prisoner Population 1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Fort Leonardwood	363	5	23	24	10	5
Fort Riley	636	47 (2)**	37	31	32	41
Fort Lewis	239	18	83	53	18	20
Fort Ord	537	12 (2)**	70	47	26	16
Presidio	97					
Fort Hauchuca	23					
		OUTSIDE CONUS				
Frankfurt, W. Germany	46					
Manheim, Germany	238	200	138	91	136	142 (1)**
Nuernberg, Germany	43					
Honolulu, Hawaii	54	16	9	--	--	--
Seoul, Korea	86	33	31	22	25	29 (1)**
Okinawa	83					
Longbinlt, Viet Nam	425					
Ft. Richardson, Alaska	39	15	14	18	9	10
Ft. Clayton, Panama	24	10	7	--	--	--
SETAF (Italy)	-	4	0	91	0	1
FEURTH	-	144	83	--	--	--

Table 4--Continued

Confinement Facilities Operating 1969, 1975-1979

Stockades Continental U.S. (OUTSIDE CONUS)	Prisoner Population 12/15/1969	Average Prisoner Population 1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Ft. MacArthur, USA	16	--	--	--	--	--
Camp Friendship, Thailand	21	55	--	--	--	--
Ft. Wainwright, Alaska	14	--	--	--	--	--
Berlin	2	3	1	2	1	1
Bremerhaven	1	--	--	--	--	--
Ashara	0					
Camp Darby, Livorno	1	--	--	--	--	--
USDB		1,141	1,197	1,050	817	816 (3)**
USARB		563	474	564	502	515 (5)**

SOURCE: Information obtained from Report of Spec. Civ. Com. (1970) and Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities (1976-1980).

Some improvements have been made since that time, and maximum use is made of the Army Correctional Activity. Table 4 identifies the stockades and average populations from 1975 to 1979.

CHAPTER V

ARMY CORRECTIONS TODAY

U.S. Army Corrections has come a long way from the use of physical punishment to correct behavior. New methods of correctional treatment are constantly being integrated into the system. The first major change was in 1875 with the establishment of a military prison. Then in 1968, the Correctional Training Concept was implemented with the opening of the U.S. Correctional Training Facility. Many changes and influences have molded each of these areas into the Army Correctional Program of the 1980's.

These influences as seen in the preceding chapters included: wars, civilian experts, court decisions, public opinion, and correctional climate on treatment/punishment of prisoners.

Major wars (WW I, WWII, Korea and Viet Nam Conflict) had a tremendous impact on the prisoner population. Increases were due mainly to AWOL and desertion. Valuable manpower was lost and the cost of maintaining more stockades and disciplinary barracks was outrageous. A side effect was that many temporary stockades were built which were inadequate. The study conducted in 1969 by the Special Civilian Committee proved this point.

Civilian expertise has played a major role in forming the Army Correctional Program. Special advisory groups assisted with the establishment of the Military Prison, special committees were

formed to provide recommendations, and civilian institutions have been used in training Army officers. This last one is many times overlooked but very important. Many Army officers that control the operation of the Correctional Program today have received advanced degrees at Sam Houston State University, John Jay University, Florida State University, or the American University (Beto, Note 4).

Court decisions have affected Army corrections as well as civilian corrections. Two cases mentioned earlier involved the censorship of mail and the segregation of trainees at the ACA. The prisoner gains more rights or is allowed to exercise those he had, but a side effect is usually reduction in security or control of the prisoner. Also, it takes time and manpower to execute the directions of court decisions, leaving less of each for normal operations.

Public pressure and opinion can affect Army corrections in many ways. Desertion and AWOL have been two crimes causing the Army problems since it began. Part of the reason being the lack of public support for punishment of these crimes. This can be seen as late as the 1970's when President Jimmy Carter, influenced by public opinion, granted amnesty to deserters of the Viet Nam conflict. Without public support it is hard to control the situation. However, public pressure can have positive effects, such as that directed at Army corrections in the late 1960's which is probably the number one factor leading to improvements in the system.

The last area looked at is the correctional climate on treatment/punishment of prisoners. In the 18th century the emphasis was placed on severe punishment to deter. This resulted in whippings, beatings and other forms of physical punishment. The theory today is directed toward correctional treatment of the prisoner. The effects on the system are increases in those programs which achieve this goal, vocational training, high school and college education, counseling groups, and research to develop additional effective programs.

All these influences and more have molded the Army Correctional Program of today with the mission to: provide for the custody, control and correctional treatment of military prisoners, and minimize as much as possible the cost in manpower, time, money, and waste of human resources. Guidelines for accomplishing this mission are given: return to duty from confinement the maximum number of military prisoners; provide necessary and appropriate programs of correction, training and rehabilitation to prepare military prisoners for either return to military duty or discharge to civil life; and identify those military prisoners who will not, or cannot, respond to the above mentioned programs; and provide for their immediate transfer to federal civil confinement facilities or their discharge from the Army (Hqs., Dept. of Army, 1970).

Accomplishment of this mission is through the Army Correctional Program (ACP) of which the Army Confinement System (ACS) is a vital part. An individual entering the ACP (see Chart 2) may be sent to one of the following types of correctional facilities in

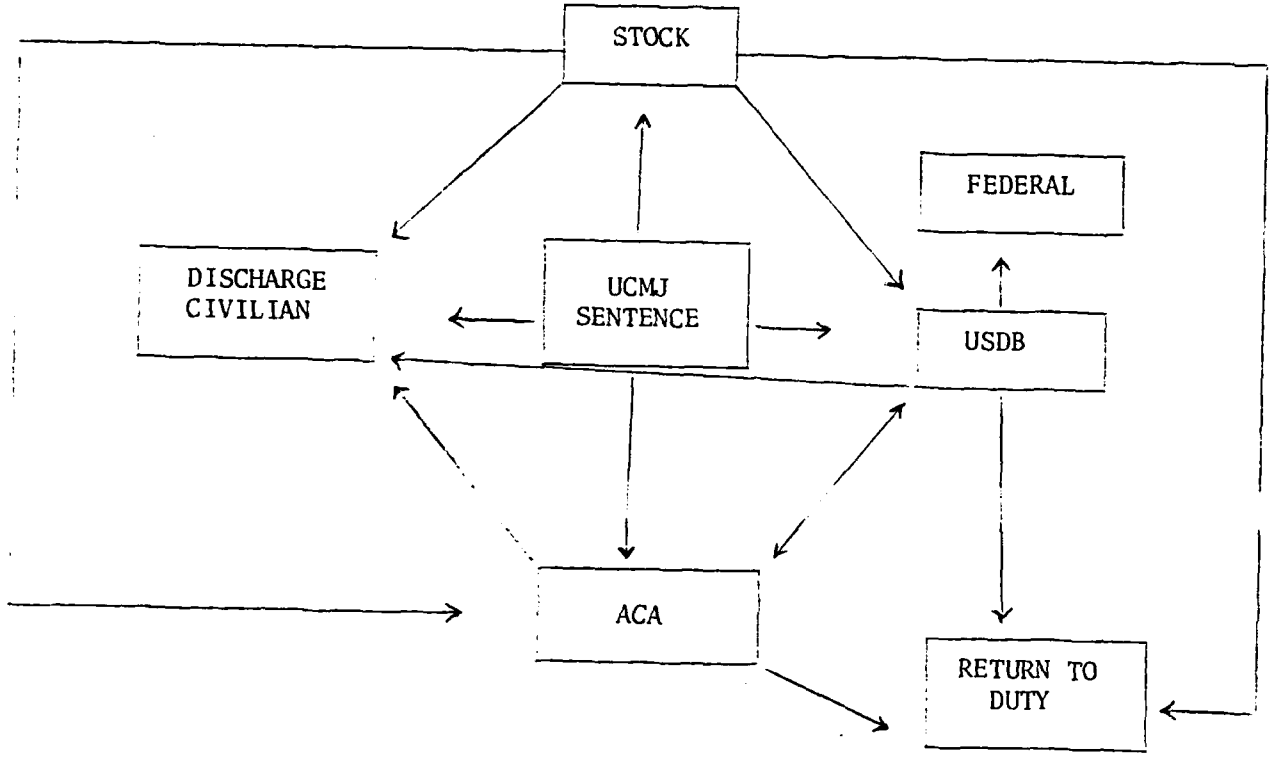


Chart 2

Entering the Army Correctional Program

the ACS: U.S. Disciplinary Barracks, Army Correctional Activity, and stockades. Table 5 lists the confinement facilities in operation from 1980-1983, corresponding average daily prisoner populations, and opening date of most.

U.S. Disciplinary Barracks

The U.S. Disciplinary Barracks are the only disciplinary barracks in the ACS at this time. On January 4, 1983, there were a total of 1,462 prisoners at the USDB with every branch of the armed forces represented. Another prisoner profile is provided in Table 6. The number of personnel under administrative control of the USDB included a total of 2,462 individuals. These included people in the hospital, paroled, on excess leave and at other institutions (Federal System). The USDB is designated as the place of confinement for military prisoners whose sentences include a punitive discharge, dismissal, or confinement for one year or more (Hodges, Note 8).

Upon arrival at the USDB, a prisoner is screened and evaluated by a professional staff. A program is designed for each individual based on his needs and disposition. Included in his program could be anyone of the educational or vocational programs discussed earlier, the goal being to provide the corrective treatment necessary for each individual prisoner. The motto of the USDB is "Our Mission--Your Future."

Table 5

Confinement Facilities Operating (1980-1982)

Stockades (FORSCOM)	Opened	Average Daily Population 1980	1981	1982
Ft. Bragg, North Carolina	1971	10(1)	13(1)	12(1)
Ft. Campbell, Kentucky	1955	25(1)	30	41(1)
Ft. Carson, Colorado	1972	27	36(1)	47(1)
Ft. Hood, Texas	WWII	49(3)	67(3)	56(1)
Ft. Lewis, Washington	1958	27(1)	35(2)	47(1)
Ft. Meade, Maryland	1958	15(1)	31(2)	29(3)
Ft. Ord, California	1953 & 1971	16(1)	31(1)	72(1)
Ft. Polk, Louisiana	1942	25(1)	20(1)	16(1)
Ft. Riley, Kansas	1880	45(3)	47(3)	46(1)
(TRADOC)				
Ft. Benning, Georgia	1938	33(1)	43(1)	52(1)
Ft. Bliss, Texas	1972	6(1)	12	--
Ft. Dix, New Jersey*2	1972	26	21	15
Ft. Gordon, Georgia	1942	23(1)	31(1)	38(1)
Ft. Jackson, South Carolina	1941	2	1	--
Ft. Knox, Kentucky	1952	27	26	39
Ft. Sill, Oklahoma	1943	14	23(1)	50(2)
Ft. Leonardwood, Montana*1	1942	9	5	2
(HCS)		2	2	1(1)

NOTE: All figures were rounded off and include only Army personnel confined. Figures inside brackets denote female prisoners--male, 23; female (1).

*1Facility run by civilian personnel
*2Facility run by U.S. Navy

Table 5--Continued

Confinement Facilities Operating (1980-1982)

Stockades Outside Conus (FORSCOM)	Opened	Average Daily Population 1980	1981	1982
Ft. Clayton, Canal Zone	1941	8(1)	7	7
Ft. Richardson, Alaska	1954	5	9	12(1)
(WESTCOM) Hawaii (Joint Navy)		9	15(1)	14
(USAREUR)				
Berlin, Germany		4	8	4
Mannheim, Germany		188(2)	194(3)	187(3)
SETAF, Italy		0	1	2
(USAEIGHT) Korea	1974	27(1)	26(1)	29(1)
USARB (ACA)	1968	703(12)	806(13)	578(11)
USDB	1875	1090(8)	1154(11)	1145(9)

FORSCOM--U.S. Army Forces Command, Ft. McPherson, Georgia
TRADOC-- U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command, Ft. Monroe, Virginia
WESTCOM--U.S. Army Western Command, Ft. Shafter, Hawaii
USAREUR--U.S. Army Europe, Germany
USAEIGHT-U.S. Army Eight Army, Korea

SOURCE: Information obtained from Memorandums for Chief, Law Enforcement Division, 1981-1983 (Note 7).

Table 6

USDB Prisoner Profile as of
January 4, 1983

Race		Percent of Population
Black		49%
Caucasian		41%
Other		10%
	TOTAL	100%

Types of Offenses		
Crimes against Persons		59%
Crimes against Property		15%
Narcotics		24%
Military Crimes		1%
Other		1%
	TOTAL	100%

Average age--24.34

(Predominant)
Marital Status--Single

Average Education Level--12.01 years

Number of Officers--39

Number of Females--20

Army Correctional Activity

At the end of FY 1982, the Army Correctional Activity completed its fourteenth year of operations. Known first as the Correctional Training Facility and then the Retraining Brigade until December 1, 1982, it is one of the two major facilities in the ACS. The ACA provides a comprehensive training program for enlisted personnel sentenced to six months confinement or less, and has restored a lot of valuable manpower to the U.S. Army.

Correctional Personnel

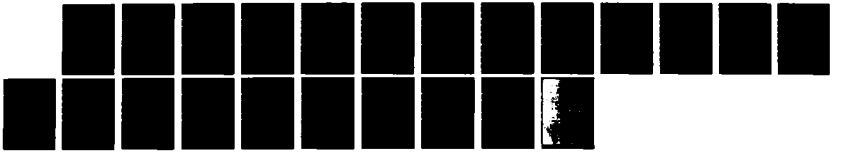
Personnel assigned to duty at a confinement facility must meet the criteria for military occupational specialty, 95C, Correctional Specialist or supervisor. Initial instruction is provided at the Military Police School, Fort McClellan, Alabama. Continued training is conducted at individual units through correspondence courses and at civilian institutions. The individual may follow the Correctional Specialist career development program from the rank of E-3 all the way to E-9.

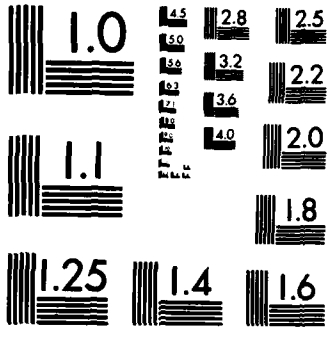
Stockades

Stockades (installation confinement facilities) are established with the goal of correctional treatment. Usually, a correctional holding detachment is assigned to operate the stockade and limited programs are established, depending upon size. It is imperative that screening of prisoners be accomplished for further

AD-A128 007 A HISTORY OF US (UNITED STATES) ARMY CORRECTIONS(U) 2/2
ARMY MILITARY PERSONNEL CENTER ALEXANDRIA VA
R R YOUNGS 04 MAY 83

UNCLASSIFIED F/G 5/4 NL





assignment to the ACA where elaborate corrective training programs are available. Stockades are used mainly to detain offenders for short periods of time or confine prisoners with short sentences. A list of stockades operating from 1980-1982 are in Table 5.

Federal Penal Institutions

Certain military prisoners may be confined in federal penal institutions as mentioned earlier. They must meet certain guidelines: the offense must be serious and generally punishable by imprisonment in a penitentiary; prisoner must be at least 22 years old; prisoner has no potential for restoration; further confinement at USDB would have negative effects on others; prisoner must have at least one year remaining to serve; and the sentence has been finally approved (Hqs., Dept. of Army, 1970).

Reciprocal Confinement

For economy and more efficient administration, prisoners from one service may be confined by another service at the option of local commanders. An agreement must be made concerning the care, training and authority for actions of prisoners.

Clemency, Restoration and Parole

Clemency, restoration, and parole follow along the same lines as returning men to duty and corrective training. The installation commander is responsible for appointing a board of officers that meet regularly to make recommendations on prisoners

eligible for a clemency or restoration action. The board should consist of at least three members: installation PM, a commander of troops, confinement facility chaplain, a Judge Advocate Corps officer, an officer of the mental hygiene consultation service, commanding officer of the confinement facility, and the provost sergeant.

Clemency is limited to those individuals who have responded to the program in an outstanding manner. Restoration applies only to those prisoners whose sentences include punitive discharges which have not been suspended. Installation parole is a tool which can be used as an intermediate between the strict supervision of confinement and normal supervision in a unit. Parole from the USDB is under the supervision of an officer of the Federal Probation Service. The parole of a military prisoner confined in a federal institution is the responsibility of the U.S. Board of Parole, Department of Justice (Hqs., Dept. of Army, 1970).

Future Issues

The Army has come a long way from the use of whippings and physical punishment as its means of correcting behavior. Even with improved methods of correctional treatment, however, three challenges face Army corrections today. The first being how to handle the increasing prisoner population. Second, how to provide uniformity of treatment to the increasing number of female prisoners. Lastly, what to do with six inmates sentenced to be executed.

Increasing Prisoner Population

There has been a trend in the United States to get tough with criminals by increasing the severity of punishment. This is seen as a way to slow down the increasing crime rates (Reid, 1982). The Army has followed a similar pattern leading to longer sentences and a larger prisoner population (Hodges, Note 8). Two courses of action in solving this problem are to eliminate the potential offenders from the Army or to design methods to control the increase in prisoner population.

The Army is attempting to eliminate potential offenders by raising the standards for enlistment, administratively discharging marginal soldiers during basic training, and by tightening the requirements for reenlistment. Alternative methods to handle an increase in prisoner population were examined in the Army Correctional System Study chartered in 1980 (Annual Hist. Summary: USDB, 1980). These included the possibility of opening a branch disciplinary barracks and increase use of the ACA.

Whichever course of action, it would be helpful to know the future prisoner population. A study was presented at the annual meeting of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences in March of 1983 in San Antonio, Texas, which attempted to forecast the prisoner population by use of the date a military crime was committed. No correlation was found (DeGraw, Note 9). Captain Thomas Lohman, Sam Houston State University, is currently making another attempt at developing a forecasting model for the Army prisoner population. With this additional information, a solution may be found.

Increasing Female Prisoners

With the increase in the number of women in the Army came an increase in the number of female offenders. The current solution is to confine them at the USDB, but problems have arisen in providing comparable programs to those offered to male prisoners. One solution is to open a branch disciplinary barracks designated just for female prisoners. The main drawback would be that the female prisoner population is still small and elaborate programs could not be conducted.

Death Row Inmates

The last challenge facing the Army is six inmates at the USDB awaiting execution. The USDB is located at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, a state without the death penalty. Although this is not a legal problem as Fort Leavenworth would fall under Federal Jurisdiction, it could be a potential public relations problem. Second, with the controversy over whether the death penalty should be legal, will the President even give the required approval to execute them? If so, it will be the first military execution since April 3, 1961. Lastly, what means of execution will be used (Six on Mil. Death Row, Note 10)? Hanging or shooting have been traditional means for the military.

REFERENCE NOTES

REFERENCE NOTES

1. Haines, M.L. The History of the United States Disciplinary Barracks. Independent study obtained at U.S. Disciplinary Barracks, 1981.

2. Sapp, D.E. Our Mission--Your Future. Unpublished thesis, 1981. (Available from U.S. Disciplinary Barracks).

3. Dennis, G.W. Written copy of report given on KMBC, Kansas City, Missouri (7:45.45-7:59.30 A.M.) August 25, 1945.

4. Beto, G.J. USAREUR Confinement Facilities. Unpublished report, 1974. (Available from Sam Houston State University).

5. Petty, M., Personal communication, January 4, 1983.

6. Evaluation of the Army Correction Program Vol. IV: USDB Vocational Program Evaluation. n.p.: Mentoris Company, August 31, 1977.

7. Memorandum for Chief, Law Enforcement Division: Average Daily Prisoner Population in Army confinement/Correctional Facilities. Yearly memo from Correction Branch, 1981-1983.

8. Hodges, K., Personal communication, January 4, 1983.

9. DeGraw, D. A Study to Predict the Overcrowding of Military Prisons Based on the Intercorrelation of Patterns of Date of Crime and Date of Incarceration. Paper presented at annual meeting of Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, San Antonio, Texas, March 1983.

10. Six on Military's Death Row Await Execution in Kansas. Knight-Ridder Newspapers. (Republished in a Huntsville, Texas Newspaper, January 1983).

REFERENCES

REFERENCES

Aleck, H.E. The first is now the last. The Military Police Journal, 1960, pp. 12-15.

Annual Historical Summary: U.S. Disciplinary Barracks. Kansas: Ft. Leavenworth, 1975.

Annual Historical Summary: U.S. Disciplinary Barracks. Kansas: Ft. Leavenworth, 1976.

Annual Historical Summary: U.S. Disciplinary Barracks. Kansas: Ft. Leavenworth, 1978.

Annual Historical Summary: U.S. Disciplinary Barracks. Kansas: Ft. Leavenworth, 1980.

Annual Report of the U.S. Army Retraining Brigade. Kansas: Ft. Riley, 1981.

Annual Report of the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks. Kansas: Ft. Leavenworth, 1918.

Annual Report of the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks. Kansas: Ft. Leavenworth, 1941.

Annual Report of the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks. Kansas: Ft. Leavenworth, 1943.

Annual Report of the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks. Kansas: Ft. Leavenworth, 1945.

Annual Report of the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks. Kansas: Ft. Leavenworth, 1947.

Annual Report of the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks. Kansas: Ft. Leavenworth, 1951.

Annual Report of the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks. Kansas: Ft. Leavenworth, 1952.

Annual Report of the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks. Kansas: Ft. Leavenworth, 1957.

Annual Report of the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks. Kansas: Ft. Leavenworth, 1960.

Annual Report of the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks. Kansas: Ft. Leavenworth, 1961.

Annual Report of the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks. Kansas: Ft. Leavenworth, 1964.

Annual Report of the Military Prison. Kansas: Ft. Leavenworth, 1909.

Annual Report of the Military Prison. Kansas: Ft. Leavenworth, 1913.

Bates, S. Modern trends in the development of federal and state correctional programs. Proceedings of the 60th Annual Congress of the American Prison Association, 1930, pp. 379-80.

Bollman, J.B. War prisoners. Proceedings of the Annual Convention of the American Prison Association, 1917, p. 262.

Brodsky, S.L. and Eggleston, N.E. The Military Prison. Illinois: University Press, 1970.

Claver, S. Under the Lash. London: Torchstream Books, 1954.

Cloward, R.A.; Karp, S.A.; and Lewin, J.T. Restoration to active military duty: Methodology in the construction of experience tables. Proceedings of the 83rd Annual Congress of Correction of the American Prison Association, 1953, pp. 148-158.

Cook, R.L. The Army's "halfway house." Proceedings of the 101st Annual Congress of Correction of the American Correctional Association, 1971, pp. 231-248.

Cox, W.W. Education and the military offender. Proceedings of the 93rd Annual Congress of Correction of the American Correctional Association, 1963, pp. 124-130.

Daniels, H. The Army's approach to military corrections. Proceedings of the 98th Annual Congress of Correction of the American Correctional Association, 1968, pp. 240-242.

Final Report of the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks. Kansas: Ft. Leavenworth, 1929.

Foster, V.P. Trends and factors in military delinquency. Proceedings of the 88th Annual Congress of Correction of the American Correctional Association, 1958, pp. 346-349.

Fox, L.J.; Sullivan, T.J.; and McCubbin, H.I. Literature Review: Research on Military Offenders. Kansas: Ft. Riley (U.S. Army Correctional Training Facility), 1970.

Glass, A.J. Early identification and corrective measures for military offenders. Proceedings of the 87th Annual Congress of Correction of the American Correctional Association, 1957, pp. 304-310.

Glass, A.J. Disciplinary disposition of the non-effective soldier. Proceedings of the 90th Annual Congress of Correction of the American Correctional Association, 1960, pp. 322-325.

Gripka, C. Fort cemetery contains German prisoner graves. Heritage, November 1977, pp. 1, 4-5.

Guthman, W.H. March to Massacre. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1975.

Headquarters, Department of the Army. Confinement and Correctional Treatment of Military Prisoners. Field Manual 19-60, Washington, D.C., 1970.

Huie, W.B. The Execution of Private Slovik. New York: New American Library of World Literature, Inc., 1954.

Jones, H.N. U.S.D.B. History. Kansas: U.S. Disciplinary Barracks, 1957.

Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities. Maryland: American Correctional Association, 1976, pp. 206-209.

Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities. Maryland: American Correctional Association, 1977, pp. 229-231.

Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities. Maryland: American Correctional Association, 1978, pp. 238-241.

Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities. Maryland: American Correctional Association, 1979, pp. 266-269.

Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities. Maryland: American Correctional Association, 1980, pp. 277-279.

Manual for the Guidance of Inmates. Kansas: U.S. Disciplinary Barracks, 1950.

Milton, H.M. Administration of military discipline and treatment of military offenders. Proceedings of the 86th Annual Congress of Correction of the American Correctional Association, 1956, pp. 79-86.

Muschewske, R.C. Development of a management information center at the USDB. Proceedings of the 102nd Annual Congress of Correction of the American Correctional Association, 1972, pp. 70-77.

Overstreet, B. Identification and disposition of non-effective military personnel with patterns of non-conformist behavior. Proceedings of the 90th Annual Congress of Correction of the American Correctional Association, 1960, pp. 326-327.

Pope, J.W. Crimes and criminals of the American Army. Proceedings of the Annual Convention of the American Prison Association, 1891, pp. 117-125.

Proudfoot, G.F. The new correctional training facility. Proceedings of the 98th Annual Congress of Correction of the American Correctional Association, 1968, pp. 243-249.

Quinn, L.J. Militant black: a correctional problem. Proceedings of the 99th Annual Congress of Correction of the American Correctional Association, 1969, pp. 222-228.

Ramsey, R.R. Military discipline. Proceedings of the 85th Annual Congress of Correction of the American Correctional Association, 1955, pp. 187-189.

Reid, S.T. Crime and Criminology. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1982.

Report of the Special Civilian Committee for the Study of the United States Army Confinement System. Washington, D.C.: n.p., 1970.

Report of U.S. Military Prison. Kansas: Fort Leavenworth, (Monthly Report), May 1875-June 1895.

Rice, S. The U.S. Disciplinary Barracks and the work of its department of psychiatry and sociology. Proceedings of the Annual Convention of the American Prison Association, 1917, pp. 146-163.

Rulebook for the Guidance of Inmates. Kansas: U.S. Disciplinary Barracks, 1946.

Shindler, H. History of the United States Military Prison. Kansas: The Army Service Schools Press, 1911.

Stayer, S.J. Behavior engineering and the delinquent soldier. Proceedings of the 99th Annual Congress of Correction of the American Correctional Association. 1969, pp. 204-212.

Striefel, S. and Latta, W. Human relations training with correctional staff. Proceedings of the 99th Annual Congress of Correction of the American Correctional Association, 1969, pp. 217-221.

Taft, P.B. What we have here is a big old juvenile delinquent problem. Corrections Magazine, December 1981, pp. 9-20.

Tupper, W.F. The U.S.D.B. The Fort Leavenworth News, April 28, 1945, p. 4.

Utley, R.M. Frontiersmen in Blue: The United States Army and the Indian, 1848-1865. New York: The MacMillan Company, 1967.

VonHolden, M.H. A behavioral modification approach to disciplinary segregation. Proceedings of the 99th Annual Congress of Correction of the American Correctional Association, 1969, pp. 213-217.

Wiant, J. Biggest military jail is hell--and heaven. Family Magazine, October 16, 1963, pp. 8-9.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

Prisoner Population and Guards at USDB
May 1875-1895

Year	Date	Prisoners	Gain (Loss)	Guards Present on Date Enlisted	Officer
1875	May 31	4	4	---	---
	Jun 30	203	199	40	1
	Jul 31	199	16(20)	61	2
	Aug 31	237	54(16)	60	2
	Sep 30	225	16(28)	61	2
	Oct 31	229	26(22)	60	2
	Nov 30	226	22(25)	59	2
1876	Jan 1	239	25(12)	69	2
	Jan 31	241	15(13)	69	2
	Feb 29	232	30(39)	67	2
	Mar 31	280	62(14)	68	2
	Apr 30	289	18 (9)	67	2
	May 31	280	8(17)	68	2
	Jun 30	285	20(15)	67	2
	Jul 31	299	29(15)	60	-
	Aug 31	289	11(21)	63	1
	Sep 30	321	48(16)	63	2
	Oct 20	344	35(12)	61	2
	Nov 30	361	23 (6)	64	2
	Dec 31	381	44(24)	72	2
1877	Jan 31	383	27(25)	73	1
	Feb 28	396	42(29)	69	3
	Mar 31	359	44(81)	71	3
	Apr 30	339	3(23)	72	3
	May 31	376	60(23)	73	3
	Jun 30	393	40(23)	65	3
	Jul 31	412	47(28)	74	2
	Aug 31	394	13(31)	75	2
	Sep 30	385	24(33)	76	3
	Oct 31	385	29(29)	77	3
	Nov 30	372	6(19)	77	3
	Dec 31	371	30(31)	76	3
1878	Jan 31	369	25(29)	76	3
	Feb 28	362	24(31)	73	3
	Mar 31	380	40(22)	74	3

Year	Date	Prisoners	Gain (Loss)	Guards Present on Date Enlisted	Officer
1878 (Cont.)	Apr 30	372	14(22)	73	3
	May 31	391	33(14)	73	3
	Jun 30	383	13(21)	77	3
	Jul 31	405	45(23)	72	3
	Aug 31	383	6(28)	72	3
	Sep 30	369	23(37)	74	3
	Oct 31	355	16 (2)	67	3
	Nov 30	353	18(20)	69	3
	Dec 31	324	8(37)	72	3
1879	Jan 31	336	33(21)	72	3
	Feb 28	324	16(28)	73	3
	Mar 31	331	31(24)	72	3
	Apr 30	313	6(24)	72	3
	May 31	317	31(27)	72	3
	Jun 30	311	15(21)	72	3
	Jul 31	332	39(18)	72	2
	Aug 31	342	31(21)	74	2
	Sep 30	333	12(21)	71	3
	Oct 31	337	32(28)	71	3
	Nov 30	336	24(25)	71	3
	Dec 31	317	26(45)	68	2
1880	Jan 31	333	40(24)	74	3
	Feb 29	342	30(21)	73	3
	Mar 31	354	28(16)	69	3
	Apr 30	344	11(21)	72	3
	May 31	360	35(19)	67	3
	Jun 30	354	14(20)	71	3
	Jul 31	365	27(15)	69	2
	Aug 31	376	41(31)	68	1
	Sep 30	375	20(21)	69	2
	Oct 31	357	15(33)	68	3
	Nov 30	374	37(20)	72	3
	Dec 31	391	39(22)	74	3
1881	Jan 31	382	10(19)	71	3
	Feb 28	399	35(18)	69	3
	Mar 31	398	27(28)	70	3
	Apr 30	407	32(23)	71	3
	May 31	430	39(16)	69	3
	Jun 30	447	51(34)	70	1
	Jul 31	447	19(19)	86	3
	Aug 31	423	9(33)	85	3

Year	Date	Prisoners	Gain (Loss)	Guards Present on Date Enlisted	Officer
1881 (Cont.)	Sep 30	431	32(24)	91	3
	Oct 31	441	23(13)	88	2
	Nov 30	449	45(37)	90	2
	Dec 31	441	23(31)	87	3
1882	Jan 31	454	34(21)	87	3
	Feb 28	449	25(30)	85	1
	Mar 31	454	42(37)	85	3
	Apr 30	438	23(39)	85	3
	May 31	466	52(24)	81	3
	Jun 30	453	21(34)	81	3
	Jul 31	439	18(32)	3	
	Aug 31	418	8(29	84	3
	Sep 30	456	72(34)	85	2
	Oct 31	471	34(19)	86	3
	Nov 30	516	68(23)	72	3
	Dec 31	553	53(16)	83	3
1883	Jan 31	532	10(31)	83	3
	Feb 28	490	(42)	84	3
	Mar 31	458	3(35)	92	3
	Apr 30	476	41(23)	95	3
	May 31	451	10(35)	92	3
	Jun 30	467	35(19)	92	2
	Jul 31	529	96(34)	90	2
	Aug 31	535	35(29)	91	3
	Sep 30	524	26(37)	92	3
	Oct 31	502	14(36)	100	3
	Nov 30	494	11(19)	101	3
	Dec 31	500	46(40)	100	3
1884	Jan 31	507	25(18)	99	2
	Feb 29	498	21(30)	100	3
	Mar 31	516	61(43)	100	3
	Apr 30	516	36(36)	96	3
	May 31	515	44(45)	98	3
	Jun 30	523	41(33)	100	3
	Jul 31	517	28(34)	94	1
	Aug 31	525	94(39)	98	2
	Sep 30	540	10(42)	100	4
	Oct 31	548	32(24)	98	4
	Nov 30	540	35(43)	98	4
	Dec 31	551	33(22)	99	4

Year	Date	Prisoners	Gain (Loss)	Guards Present on Date Enlisted	Officer
1885	Jan 31	597	72(26)	94	4
	Feb 28	568	3(32)	100	4
	Mar 31	569	32(31)	99	4
	Apr 30	554	17(32)	99	4
	May 31	570	42(26)	99	4
	Jun 30	556	17(31)	101	4
	Jul 31	551	29(34)	98	4
	Aug 31	563	44(32)	97	4
	Sep 30	555	32(40)	94	3
	Oct 31	568	49(36)	94	3
	Nov 30	563	41(36)	98	4
	Dec 31	562	40(41)	98	4
1886	Jan 31	582	46(26)	94	4
	Feb 28	565	8(25)	100	4
	Mar 31	564	33(34)	99	4
	Apr 30	573	42(33)	95	4
	May 31	548	5(30)	96	4
	Jun 30	577	56(27)	96	4
	Jul 31	565	33(45)	94	4
	Aug 31	569	37(33)	95	4
	Sep 30	529	12(52)	96	3
	Oct 31	509	21(41)	98	4
	Nov 30	510	30(29)	99	4
	Dec 31	513	29(26)	98	4
1887	Jan 31	520	23(16)	99	4
	Feb 28	514	15(21)	100	4
	Mar 31	527	34(21)	98	4
	Apr 30	536	42(33)	99	4
	May 31	509	8(35)	100	4
	Jun 30	496	6(19)	98	4
	Jul 31	506	40(30)	96	3
	Aug 31	484	11(33)	96	3
	Sep 30	481	28(31)	99	4
	Oct 31	478	26(29)	111	4
	Nov 30	477	23(24)	111	4
	Dec 31	474	27(30)	110	4
1888	Jan 31	495	53(32)	110	3
	Feb 29	504	39(30)	110	3
	Mar 31	499	27(32)	110	3
	Apr 30	503	26(22)	112	3
	May 31	487	17(33)	112	2
	Jul 1	488	32(31)	114	2

Year	Date	Prisoners	Gain (Loss)	Guards Present on Date Enlisted	Officer
1888 (Cont.)	Aug 1	486	23(25)	115	3
	Sep 1	472	21(35)	112	3
	Oct 1	455	5(29)	107	3
	Nov 1	455	5(29)	107	3
	Dec 1	461	42(36)	103	3
1889	Jan 1	454	18(25)	100	3
	Feb 1	475	48(27)	108	3
	Mar 1	464	20(31)	114	3
	Apr 1	468	39(34)	110	3
	May 1	479	25(15)	111	3
	Jun 1	462	25(42)	111	3
	Jul 1	472	26(16)	111	3
	Aug 1	456	11(27)	111	2
	Sep 1	483	44(17)	112	3
	Oct 1	499	41(25)	111	2
	Nov 1	516	35(18)	107	3
	Dec 1	517	16(15)	110	3
1890	Jan 1	538	37(16)	112	3
	Feb 1	556	46(28)	112	3
	Mar 1	569	36(23)	110	3
	Apr 1	550	16(35)	110	3
	May 1	540	21(31)	114	3
	Jun 1	523	13(30)	110	2
	Jul 1	481	8(50)	108	2
	Aug 1	474	23(30)	111	2
	Sep 1	450	17(41)	109	2
	Oct 1	441	18(27)	106	1
	Nov 1	421	3(23)	109	3
	Dec 1	419	23(25)	102	3
1891	Jan 1	400	3(22)	104	3
	Feb 1	410	31(21)	104	3
	Mar 1	417	20(13)	102	3
	Mar 31	390	13(40)	103	3
	May 1	385	48(53)	103	3
	Jun 1	379	28(34)	102	3
	Jul 1	378	18(19)	103	3
	Aug 1	381	31(28)	93	3
	Sep 1	377	23(27)	102	2
	Oct 1	374	22(25)	104	3
	Nov 1	383	31(22)	99	3
	Dec 1	383	23(23)	101	3

Year	Date	Prisoners	Gain (Loss)	Guards Present on Date Enlisted	Officer
1892	Jan 1	390	31(24)	100	4
	Feb 1	394	31(27)	100	4
	Mar 1	410	34(18)	99	3
	Apr 1	413	35(32)	99	3
	May 1	398	15(30)	105	3
	Jun 1	412	34(20)	107	3
	Jul 1	395	15(32)	108	3
	Aug 1	377	17(35)	105	3
	Sep 1	369	15(23)	105	3
	Oct 1	373	25(21)	106	3
	Nov 1	380	35(28)	108	3
	Dec 1	384	32(28)	105	2
1893	Jan 1	394	33(23)	111	3
	Feb 1	398	29(25)	108	3
	Mar 1	439	59(18)	108	3
	Apr 1	439	19(19)	108	3
	May 1	463	50(26)	105	3
	Jun 1	464	26(25)	102	3
	Jul 1	459	22(27)	99	3
	Aug 1	498	65(25)	100	3
	Sep 1	500	34(32)	102	3
	Oct 1	512	44(32)	107	2
	Nov 1	526	46(32)	109	3
	Dec 1	545	47(28)	112	3
1894	Jan 1	574	60(31)	112	3
	Feb 1	606	55(23)	121	3
	Mar 1	616	37(25)	124	3
	Apr 1	624	38(30)	123	3
	May 1	595	26(56)	120	3
	Jun 1	546	4(52)	121	3
	Jul 1	517	20(51)	123	2
	Aug 1	511	29(35)	122	3
	Sep 1	496	15(30)	125	3
	Oct 1	459	6(43)	127	3
	Nov 1	433	16(42)	127	3
	Dec 1	398	9(44)	129	3
1895	Jan 1	375	12(35)	129	3
	Jan 31	352	2(25)	125	3
	Feb 28	324	3(31)	124	3
	Mar 31	285	(39)	123	3
	Apr 30	232	(53)	113	3
	May 31	155	(78)	107	3
	Jun 30		(155)	105	3
				103	

VITA

VITA

Raymond R. Youngs

Candidate for the Degree of

Master of Arts in Criminology and Corrections

Thesis: A History of U.S. Army Corrections

Major Field: Criminology and Corrections

Biographical Information:

Personal Data: Born at Middletown, New York, October 28, 1953, son of Edmund T. and Agnes M. Youngs; married Mary Jo Horton March 16, 1974; two children--Ginger Ann, November 23, 1975 and Raymond Russell, Jr. November 5, 1977.

Education: Attended elementary school in Circleville, New York; graduated from Pine Bush High School, Pine Bush, New York, in 1971; received the Bachelor of Science degree from Rider College at Lawrenceville, New Jersey, with a major in Accounting, in 1977.

Professional Experience: Officer in U.S. Army including positions as Military Police Platoon Leader, Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, 1977-1980; and Commander of Military Police Company, Ft. Shafter, Hawaii, 1980-1981; student at Military Police Officer Advanced School, 1981 to present.